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Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2696.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THIRTY-THIRD CELEBRATION,

ON
TUESDAY, August 26,
WEDNESDAY, August 27,
THURSDAY, August 28,
FRIDAY, August 29.

Patrons.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

President.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD NORTON.

Conductor.—SIR MICHAEL COSTA.

By Order, ROBERT L. IMPEY, Secretary.
36, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, 22, Albemarle-street, W.

THE NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at
HEFFIELD, commencing on WEDNESDAY, August 29.

President-Elect.

Professor G. J. ALLMAN, M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. and E. M.R.I.A.
F.R.S.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS OF MEMOIRS.—Authors are reminded that, under an arrangement dating from 1871, the acceptance of a Memoir, and the days on which they are to be read, are now, as far as possible, determined by the Committee for the several Sections before the beginning of the Meeting. It has therefore become necessary, in order to give an opportunity to the Committees of doing justice to the several communications, that each Author should prepare beforehand an Abstract of his Memoir, of a length suitable for insertion in the published Transactions of the Association, and the Council request that he will send it, together with the original Memoir, by book-post, on or before July 15, addressed thus:—General Secretaries, British Association, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W. For Section..... Authors who comply with this request, and whose papers are accepted, will be furnished before the Meeting with printed copies of their Reports or Abstracts. If it should be inconvenient to the Author that his Paper should be read on any particular day, he is requested to send information thereof to the Secretaries in a separate note.

No Report, Paper, or Abstract can be inserted in the Report of the Association unless it is in the Assistant-Secretary's hands before the conclusion of the Meeting.

J. E. H. GORDON, Assistant-Secretary.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The REPRINT of Sir CHARLES WHEATSTONE'S SCIENTIFIC PAPERS is now being issued to the Members of the Society. Any Member who, having paid his Subscription for the current Year, has not yet received a Copy, is requested to communicate with the Treasurer, Dr. ATKINSON, Porters-hill, Camberley, Surrey.

THE SOCIETY for the PROTECTION of the ANCIENT BUILDINGS, 9, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.—The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at Willis Rooms on SATURDAY NEXT, the 28th inst., at 3.30 p.m. The Hon. PERCY WYNHAM, M.P., will take the Chair. The following Speakers have consented to address the Meeting:—Right Hon. Earl Cowper, K.G., Leonard Cour, M.P., Professor Bryce, George Augustus Sala, William Morris, Rev. Stopford Brooke. Tickets can be had by applying to the Secretary, Mr. T. NEWMAN MARKS, 9, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—CHROMO-LITHO.—GRAPHS from upwards of 100 Early Italian, Flemish, and German FRESQUES and PICTURES, Published by the ARUNDEL SOCIETY, and sold separately at prices varying from 5s. to 25s. to Members of the Society, and from 7s. 6d. to 35s. to Non-Members.—On VIEW at the Society's Rooms. Private Lists sent on application to F. LAMBE PRICE, Secretary, 24, Old Bond-street, W.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery is NOW OPEN for the Twenty-fourth Season with an entirely NEW EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS, by celebrated English and Foreign Artists, for SALE.—For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

WILL OPEN ON JULY 1.

EXHIBITION of SKETCHES of INDIA, by MARIANNE NORTH.—S. Conduit-street.

THE CAUCASUS, CRIMEA, RUSSIA, ITALY, &c.—EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by Signor PREMAREZZI, Professor of Fine Arts at the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, NOW ON VIEW at Burlington Gallery, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to six.—Admission, 1s.

BASIL VERESHCHAGIN'S PICTURES of the TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR (Siege of Plevna, &c.), and IMPRESSIONS in NORTH INDIA, now on VIEW.—French Court, Exhibition-road, South Kensington (entrance by Indian Museum).—Admission, one shilling.

CH. MÉRION.—It is proposed by Messrs. DOWDSELL to shortly hold an EXHIBITION of this great Etcher's Works.—Collectors willing to assist by Loans, &c., will confer a favour by communicating with Dowdwell & Dowdwell, 35, Chancery-lane.

CH. MÉRION'S ETCHINGS WANTED TO PURCHASE.—R. W. MACBETH'S NEW ETCHING of 'Phyllis on the new-made Hay.' 50 Proofs signed and numbered, 50 Proofs without signature, and 50 Proofs bearing a Remarque will be printed for Subscribers whose names are received before July 31st by Dowdwell & Dowdwell, 35, Chancery-lane.

"TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE," after the picture by W. Q. Orchardson, R.A. Etched by L. J. Steele, 10 Remarque Proofs on Vellum, 40 Proofs on Japanese. Signed by both artists, and numbered.—Messrs. DOWDSELL & L. Chancery-lane.

THE COMMITTEE of the BARNSTAPLE SCHOOL of ART require a fully-qualified ART-MASTER.—Candidates will please apply to Rev. H. J. BULL, Barnstaple.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT-MASTER for the SCHOOL of ART in connexion with the MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Candidates must have at least the First Art-Master's Certificate, and preference will be given to a Gentleman who is qualified to teach Science Subjects I., II., III. Duties to commence 15th of SEPTEMBER.—Applications, with copies of recent testimonials, particularly as to power of maintaining Discipline, stating also age and length of experience, to be sent, on or before JULY 16th, to S. H. HODSON, Clerk and Receiver.

MARION & CO., 22 and 23, Soho-square, undertake the ARRANGEMENT of COLLECTIONS of PHOTOGRAPHS, PRINTS, &c., to Mount, Remount, or Unmount them, to Title them, to Frame them, to sort them into Series, to make them up into Volumes, or Portfolio them. Dirty and Soiled ones attended to. Collections completed. Portraits Copied, Enlarged, Coloured, and Framed.

S. SAVIOUR'S, EASTBOURNE.—TRAINING for the MINISTRY, Devotional, Theological, Practical, for the last Six Months before Ordination. Apply to Rev. THOMAS WOOD, 15, Grange-gardens, Eastbourne.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.—The NEXT TERM will commence on TUESDAY, September 3rd.

F. W. MAIDEN, M.R.S.A., Secretary.

LEAMINGTON COLLEGE.—PREPARATION for the Universities, Army, Civil Service, Commerce.—Apply to the Rev. Dr. WOOD, Head Master.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE, BRIGHTON, is commended to the attention of Parents who desire for their Sons a Superior Education, by its healthy situation, and by its thoroughly developed methods of instruction, which combine the advantages of the public schools with greater personal care. Special attention is paid to the French and German Languages.—Prospectus of terms, &c., on application to the Principal, Dr. W. FORSTER KNIGHTLEY, F.C.P.

TRAINING COLLEGE for TEACHERS in MIDDLE and HIGHER SCHOOLS for GIRLS, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate, E.C.—Several SCHOLARSHIPS will be awarded at the next ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, which will be held on JULY 28th. The AUTUMN TERM will begin September 17th.

The Scheme recently published by the University of Cambridge enables the Training College to be inspected by the University in the summer of 1880.

Candidates for admission should send in their Names without delay to the Secretary, Miss BACON, 1, Queen-street, Brompton, S.W., from whom all particulars can be obtained.

HEATH BROW SCHOOL for BOYS up to 15 or 16 years of age; JUNIOR CLASSES for CHILDREN under 10 years of age.—The SESSION, 1879-80, begins SEPTEMBER 24th. The arrangements of the School permit of some Girls being received with their Brothers. Full details as to the arrangements and system may be had on application to Mrs. CAT. HEATH BROW, Hampstead, London, N.W.

There will be a VACANCY in September for an ELDER GIRL STUDENT preparing for the London University Examinations or for Girton College.

EDUCATION.—GERMANY.—LADIES COLLEGE, Waltershausen, Gotha.—A Desirable HOME, with special advantages, is OFFERED to ENGLISH GIRLS. One of the Lady Principals, Miss Cumberland, will be in London the First Week in July. Particulars and Prospectus may be obtained by writing to Miss CUMBERLAND, 67, Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park, W.

EDUCATION.—GERMANY, HEIDELBERG.—Dr. KLOSE, Thorough German, French, Correspondence, Book-keeping, Practical Chemistry, Preparation for English Examination. Cambridge Graduate. Highest references. English Diet; Cricket; River-bathing. Terms: Boys over Fourteen, 15s. quarterly, including holidays. Etc.

THE FRIENDS of a YOUNG GENTLEMAN, aged Fifteen, are desirous to hear of a CLERGYMAN who takes charge of a very few PUPILS under Fourteen, Sons of Gentlemen, to prepare for Cambridge; one residing within easy distance of Ireland. Full particulars, with Prospectus. The highest references required.—Address Mrs. STILKE, Post-office, Rathgar, Dublin.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE, who has retired from the conduct of a high class and very successful School, is open to an ENGAGEMENT which would afford him Literary occupation—educational or other—for a portion of his leisure. He has a wide acquaintance with English Literature, and speaks French fluently.—Address A. Z., care of Messrs. Phillips, 25, Fleet-street.

SECRETARY.—A GENTLEMAN with an independent income, highly Educated, speaking French fluently, and a good Correspondent, wishes the APPOINTMENT of PRIVATE SECRETARY, or any post of trust or responsibility.—Address F. G. M., care of Mr. Angove, Solicitor, 3, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

WANTED, to proceed to CHINA under a Four Years' Agreement, a thoroughly well-qualified ASSISTANT in the Bookkeeping and Stationery Trades.—Apply by letter, stating age and qualifications, to Messrs. SAMSON LOW & CO., 155, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO EDITORS, AUTHORS, &c.—An experienced Short-hand Amanuensis seeks EMPLOYMENT. Very legible Longhand, good Condenser, Correspondent, &c.—Address FITZPATRICK, Essex-road, Islington, N.

A PRACTICAL SUB and ASSISTANT-EDITOR, Leader-Writer, Reviewer, and Descriptive Reporter, seeks RE-ENGAGEMENT on Provincial Daily.—D. G., 23, Hatley-road, Finsbury Park, N.

SUB-EDITOR.—WANTED, by ADVERTISER (321, ENGAGEMENT as Sub-Editor of Daily or Weekly, Thoroughly acquainted with all Departments. Steady and reliable. Twelve years' experience. Seven years in present situation as Sub-Editor of leading Provincial Daily.—Address J. L., 50, Christchurch-street, Chelsea.

A GENTLEMAN, now in Paris, of mature age and vigorous health, of University Education, speaking and writing English, French, German, and Italian, and having travelled extensively in Europe, America, and Australia, desires (in consequence of his fortune being engulphed in a Bank failure) to act as TEACHER, LECTURER, or CONDUCTOR to Young Ladies, or Gentlemen Travelling. Excellent references.—Letters will be attended to by his friend, Dr. EUG. OSWALD, Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

A YOUNG ENGLISH BARRISTER, holding a Government Appointment, belonging to a leading West-End Conservative Club, can supply a Weekly or Bi-Weekly LONDON LETTER. Terms moderate.—Address M. R., 129, Jermyn-street, S.W.

VERBATIM REPORTER and excellent PARAGRAPHIST, of good Literary ability and Twelve years' experience, will shortly be DISENGAGED. Highest testimonials, and reference to present Employers. Daily or weekly Paper.—Address E. W., 130, Ripon-street, Lincoln.

AN EXPERIENCED REPORTER, who can Sub-Edit, requires a SITUATION on a good Weekly or Daily.—Address Y. K., care of Adams & Francis, Advertising Agents, 50, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE PRESS.—SUB-EDITOR WANTED for a Liberal Provincial Evening and Weekly Newspaper. Duties include Writing of bright Leaderettes and Musical Critiques.—Address E. S., Mr. Davis, 74, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE PRESS.—The OFFICE of EDITOR of a PROVINCIAL LIBERAL DAILY PAPER will be VACANT towards the END of JULY. The position will include the Editorial Management.—Letters, stating qualifications, experience, age, testimonials, and Salary required, should be sent to Editor, care of Messrs. R. F. White & Son, 35, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a LITERARY EXPERT, to assist in editing an established Liberal Paper.—Address, stating antecedent experience and expected salary, LINCOLN, 14, Elm Lodge-terrace, St. John's-road, Upper Holloway, N.

ADVERTISER is desirous of obtaining LITERARY EMPLOYMENT on a NEWSPAPER, PERIODICAL, &c., or Translation from the French or German. Remuneration moderate.—Address A. B., 252, News Rooms, Catherine-street, Strand.

TO MEMBERS of LEARNED SOCIETIES, LECTURERS, &c.—A GENTLEMAN, who has had great experience in Compiling, Collecting, and Revising Papers for Publication or Delivery, VOLUNTEERS ASSISTANCE.—REVISE, 10, Windermere-road, Upper Holloway, N.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—The Advertiser is OPEN to a RE-ENGAGEMENT as PUBLISHER and BUSINESS MANAGER. First-class references and experience.—Address C. S., care of Messrs. C. Mitchell & Co., 15 and 17, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO PUBLISHERS and MAGAZINE EDITORS.—An Original and Complete Christmas Story, and some other Work in Fiction, can be supplied by a Frigid Writer.—Address NORTON, care of Mr. Perks, 11, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to WRITE a WEEKLY TALE for a well-known First-class LONDON NEWSPAPER. Each Story will be, to some extent, complete in itself, and founded on fact. It is essential that the Writer should thoroughly understand London Life, especially as it existed some thirty or forty years ago, while he must be a graphic and powerful Writer. To a Man who can give first-class proof (by what he has published) that he is competent to do the work, constant employment and good remuneration will be given. But it is hoped that no one will reply to this Advertisement unless his qualifications are of the highest character.—Address A. B., Hazell's Hotel, Strand.

TO PRINT COLLECTORS and BOOK ILLUSTRATORS.—An opportunity is afforded to Gentlemen requiring quantities of Prints to be inscribed or mounted, R. C. (with several years' first class experience) can offer his services to inscribe or mount any quantity of Prints and Engravings, with great promptitude and at very reasonable prices; all guaranteed alike and equal to samples, which can be seen on application.—Address R. CLARK, 15, Parker-street, Westminster, London.

SPORTING ARTICLE WANTED WEEKLY.—Must be well informed on Racing Matters, and strictly reliable.—State terms to FLETCHER MARSH, 3, Dorset-buildings, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE TIMES (of New York).—Communications for the English Correspondent should be addressed to Mr. JOSEPH HATTON, 14, Titchfield-terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W. The TIMES (Daily, Bi-weekly, and Weekly) can be obtained from Mr. STEVENS, 4, Trafalgar-square; at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE, 418, Strand; or direct from the Office, New York. The TIMES has no Travelling Agents.

THREE to FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS.—WANTED, a MANAGING PARTNER in a large going Concern in the Printing and Stationery Trade.—Principals are asked to apply, by letter only, to C. F. B., care of W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, London.

CONSERVATIVE JOURNALISM.—A SHARE in a well-established WEEKLY NEWSPAPER for SALE, price £1,000, suitable for a Lady or Gentleman able to take a professional share in the Literary Department.—Address 107A, No. 593, Address and Inquiry Office, Times Office, E.C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, the whole or part of an ESTABLISHED NEWSPAPER, in or out of London West of England preferred. Advertiser has had twenty years' experience of Newspaper management.—Address K. B., May's Advertising Office, 155, Piccadilly.

UNITARIAN BOOKS and TRACTS on SALE, at the Unitarian Association Rooms, 37, Norfolk-street, Strand.—Catalogues sent free.

Modern Pictures, Drawings, and Engravings.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will **SELL BY AUCTION**, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on **WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 1 o'clock** precisely, a valuable and choice **COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES**; including *The Seasons*, a set of four beautiful works of H. S. Marks, R.A., painted for the late owner, and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1877; the celebrated work of Maclean, R.A., *The Marriage of Strongbow and Eva*, from Lord Northwick's Collection—five capital works of G. Morland, &c.

The Cellar of Wines of the late Colonel the Hon. HENRY BUTLER-JOHNSTONE, and 200 Dozens of fine Old Wines, late the Property of Baron GRANT.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will **SELL BY AUCTION**, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on **MONDAY, July 7, at 1 o'clock** precisely (by order of the Executors), the valuable **CELLAR OF WINES of the late Hon. HENRY BUTLER-JOHNSTONE**, deceased; comprising about 20 dozens of choice old Wines, including Chateau Margaux of the vintage of 1861—Port of 1861—and choice bins of Pale and Brown Sherry—Montilla and Manzanilla—Burgundy, Champagne, Tokay—Old Brandy, &c. Also about 20 dozens of WINES, late the Property of Baron GRANT; comprising 80 dozens of Amontillado, Gonzalez's shipping—100 dozens of Colburn's Port, both of 1861—20 dozens of Claret, of the vintage of 1874—and 12 dozens of Geisler's Champagne, first quality.

Samples may be had on paying for the same one week preceding the Sale, and Catalogues at Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods' Office, 5, King-street, St. James's-square.

Pictures, Drawings, and Sketches by the late GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will **SELL BY AUCTION**, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on **TUESDAY, July 8, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock** precisely, a further **PORTION OF THE PICTURES, DRAWINGS, and SKETCHES** of the late **GEORGE CRUIKSHANK**; comprising Water-Colour Drawings and Sketches from Oliver Twist, Jack Sheppard, Queen Ann's Wake, Peter Rake, &c. &c. &c. Also a set of 12 plates of the late Mr. Cruikshank's Table-Book, *Clement Lormer*, Sir John Falstaff, Kit Bam, The Snow-Storm, and various Pen and Pencil sketches—First Oil Sketch for the Picture of the Workshop of Bacchus—and a few other Pictures and Sketches in Oil, &c.

The valuable Library of Music of the late **WM. SNOXELL, Esq.**, of 2, Charterhouse-square; also numerous **MUSICAL Instruments**.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will **SELL BY AUCTION**, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on **MONDAY, June 30, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock**, the valuable **LIBRARY of ANCIENT and MODERN MUSIC** of the late **WM. SNOXELL, Esq.**, of 2, Charterhouse-square; and for many years a member of the Sacred Harmonic Society; also a large **ASSEMBLAGE of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS** of every description.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

A large Collection of Books, including the Library of the late **WM. SNOXELL, Esq.**

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will **SELL BY AUCTION**, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on **WEDNESDAY, July 3, and Two Following Days, a COLLECTION of BOOKS**, including the **LIBRARY of the late WM. SNOXELL, Esq.**, of 2, Charterhouse-square; comprising *Hæcileia*, Esq., large paper, 13 vols.—*Book and Newmark's History of Prices, 1690-1860*—Scott's *Waverley Novels*, Poems, &c., 70 vols.—*British Esayists*, 48 vols.—*Macaulay's History of England*, 12 vols.—*Scott's Border Antiquities*, large paper, India proofs, 3 vols., blue morocco—*Piranesi, Vedute di Roma*, 3 vols.—*Rogers's Prints after the Great Masters*, 2 vols., large paper, and an Engraving after Guercino and others, by Bartolozzi, 5 vols.—*Whittaker's History of Leeds*, 3 vols.—*Regenfus, Choix de Couillages-Nares Bible*, fine plates, 3 vols., morocco—*Reid's Atlas*, 2 vols.—*Scott's Pack of Playing-Cards* (temp. Charles II.)—*Publications of J. R. Smith*—Volume containing 241 Engravings, chiefly after the Old Masters—Books relating to London and Ireland—Original Editions of the Works of Dickens, Thackeray, Lytton, and other Novelists—Poetry and the Drama, &c.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

The Collection of Ancient Marbles, formerly existing in the **Guarnacci Museum of Volterra, Tuscany**.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON have received instructions from **CAVALIER E. NORCHI** to submit to Public Competition, on **MONDAY, July 8, at 1 o'clock**, the valuable **COLLECTION of ANCIENT MARBLES** formed by **MONSIEUR MARCO GUARNACCI**; comprising the great Antique Statue of Hercules, &c. &c. &c. at Athens is facsimile of the *Farnese Hercules* in the National Museum of Naples, who flourished about 300 years B.C., mentioned by the following eminent writers: Count Clarendon, Miller, Ploroni, and Wolff, all of whom concur in their statement as to this Statue being in the Collection of the Guarnacci Marbles, and authentic it beyond all doubt; the extracts of these writers can be seen in the books of the Library of the British Museum, and an Engraving of the Guarnacci Hercules is found in the notice of the Statue by Fiorini—A Terminal Head of a Philosopher (Anaxagoras), extract from Lemperiere's *Classical Dictionary*—Head (heroic size) of Drusus the Elder (Nero Claudius Drusus), brother to Tiberius—several other Statues and Busts of the Greco-Roman Period of the highest class, and worthy of the greatest attention.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Scientific Property and Miscellaneous Effects.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will **SELL BY AUCTION**, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on **WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 1 o'clock**, a valuable **COLLECTION of MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS**, comprising Scientific Instruments, China, Jewellery, Curiosities, Decorative Furniture, &c.

Catalogues on application.

A Collection of Paintings by Modern Artists; also Water-Colour Drawings, and a few Engravings.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will **SELL BY AUCTION**, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on **FRIDAY, July 11, at 1 o'clock**, a valuable **COLLECTION of PAINTINGS** by Modern Artists, the Property of a Gentleman, also Choice Water-Colour Drawings, and a small Collection of Engravings.

Catalogues forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

The Collection of Pictures, Books, and Works of Art of the late **W. A. BRYANT, Esq.**

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will **SELL BY AUCTION**, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on **THURSDAY, July 4, at 1 o'clock** precisely, the valuable **COLLECTION of PICTURES** (chiefly Historical Portraits), Engravings, Books, China, &c. of the late **W. A. BRYANT, Esq.**, removed from his residence at Old Charlton.

Catalogues at nearly ready.

The Autographs and Manuscripts of the late WM. SNOXELL, Esq.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will **SELL BY AUCTION**, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on **MONDAY, July 11, at 1 o'clock**, the valuable **LOT of MANUSCRIPTS** of the late **WM. SNOXELL, Esq.**; comprising the Will of George Frederick Handel, drawn up by himself, and signed in several places, also the inventory of his goods—Correspondence of Robert Burns—autograph Letters of Dr. Johnson, Alex. Pope, the Wesleyans—Letters of celebrated Musicians, Actors, and others.

Valuable Modern Library of a Gentleman, deceased (by order of the Executors).

MESSRS. HODGSON will **SELL BY AUCTION**, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C., on **TUESDAY, July 1, at 1 o'clock**, the valuable **MODERN LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN, deceased**; including *Sowerby and Smith's Botany*, with Supplement by Hooker, 40 vols.—*Journal of the Agricultural Society*, complete to 1877—*Glossary of Architecture*, 3 vols.—*Macaulay's Works*, 16 vols.—*Grote's Greece*, 12 vols.—*Grote's Plato and Aristotle*, 5 vols.—*Sydenham and Taylor's Plato*, 5 vols.—*Clarendon's Rebellion*, 11 vols.— *Evelyn and Pepys's Diaries and North's Memoirs*, 13 vols.—*Retrospective Review*, 18 vols.—*Dryden and Swift's Works*, by Scott, 27 vols.—*Choice Editions of the Works of the Dramatists and Novelists*, many in elegant bindings, by Clarke, Bedford, Crovisier, Zensdorf, &c. To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

Miscellaneous Books, including several Private Collections; handsome Mahogany Bookcase, &c.

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In Liquidation.—Re Allen & Son.—Sale of Pictures, China, Furniture, &c.

T. ROBERTSON & SON (instructed by the Trustee, Mr. WATSON) will **SELL BY AUCTION**, in the Corn Exchange, ALNWICK, Northumberland, at 11 o'clock, on **TUESDAY, July 1**, the valuable **COLLECTION of PAINTINGS, CHINA, and ANTIQUE FURNITURE** belonging to Mr. EDWARD ALLEN, of Bondgate-street, Alnwick.

The Collection of Pictures consists of Works by—
Ewbank, Patrick Nasmyth
Rosenberg, W. F. Stark
Zeller, W. Shayer
De Fleury, Molteni
B. Warron, Danby
J. Van Huzum, Granel
J. Peal, T. P. S. Pringle
J. D. Winfield, W. Miller
Emmerson, Both
Parker, Vert
Alex. Nasmyth, W. E. Scott
Sidney R. Percy, J. Stark
F. Bol, Gainsborough
Jan Sleen, Jolly
J. Sutcliffe, Van Somer
J. Midwood

Catalogues, price ed. each, may be had on application to the Auctioneers, Narrogate-street Alnwick.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.—ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the forthcoming Number of the above Periodical must be forwarded to the Publisher by the 7th, and BILLS by the 25th of July.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Price 3s.; Yearly, 12s. post free.

MIND: A Quarterly Review of Psychology and Philosophy. No. XV. is now ready, containing Articles by Grant Allen, Prof. Wm. James, Carver Read, J. N. Keynes, Prof. Bain, F. V. Edgeworth; also Notes, Critical Notices, &c. by H. Sidgwick, Dr. Maudslayi, Sully, J. Venn, F. Pollock, and the Editor. Williams & Norgate, London and Edinburgh.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE, No. 237, for JULY. Price 1s.

Contents.

1. WORDSWORTH. By Matthew Arnold.
2. THE DIARY of a MAN of FIFTY. By Henry James, Jun.
3. THE MIRAEAS. By Jas. Cotter Morison.
4. "HAWTHORNE." By Frances Hodgson Burnett, Author of 'That Loss of Love's.' Chapters 45-48.
5. THE DRAMATIZATION of NOVELS. By J. Neville Porter.
6. HYMN for ST. JOHN the BAPTIST'S DAY, JUNE 24. By the Dean of Westminster.
7. BURNS'S UNPUBLISHED COMMON-PLACE BOOK. By William Jack. No. V. (Concluded).
8. A DOUBTING HEART. By Miss Keary. Chapters 29-31.
9. INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY for WOMEN: a Remonstrance. By Viscountess Harberton.

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CONTENTS.

RECENT TOURS IN THE UNITED STATES ..	815
BENT'S HISTORY OF SAN MARINO ..	816
ETTON'S KEY TO DOMESDAY ..	817
STEVENSON'S TOUR IN THE CÉVENNES ..	817
TAYLOR ON THE RUNIC ALPHABET ..	818
COUNT MOLKE'S LETTERS ..	819
NOVELS OF THE WEEK ..	820
LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS ..	821-822
THE BURIAL OF MOLIERE; THE SIZES OF BOOKS; CHARLOTTE BRONTE; SALE; THE MITCHELL LIBRARY, GLASGOW ..	822
LITERARY GOSSIP ..	823
SCIENCE—GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES; THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS; GOSSIP ..	824-827
FINE ARTS—YOUNG'S CERAMIC ART; ETCHINGS, &c.; TROY AND THE HEROIC TOMBS; NOTES FROM ROME; NOTES FROM ATHENS; SALES; GOSSIP ..	827-832
MUSIC—ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA; VERDI'S 'AIDA'; THE MUSICAL UNION; NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS; DR. VON BULOW'S RECITAL; CONCERTS; GOSSIP ..	833-834
DRAMA—THE WEEK; GOSSIP ..	835

LITERATURE

White and Black: the Outcome of a Visit to the United States. By Sir George Campbell, M.P. (Chatto & Windus.)

Through the Light Continent; or, the United States in 1878. By William Saunders. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

THESE two works differ in many respects from the worthless books which have been written in recent days by visitors to the United States. It is no easy matter to write anything which is alike striking and useful about a subject which is neither novel nor simple. Both Sir George Campbell and Mr. Saunders have a great advantage over the ordinary tourist, inasmuch as they appear conscious of the fact that others have gone over the ground which they have traversed, and that they must give freshness to their story in order to render it attractive. It is creditable to them that though they both treat the same subject, there is no sameness in the story which they tell. This proves that their experience has been turned to good account, and that they are no hackneyed narrators of a wearisome tale.

Sir George Campbell is favourably known to the public not only as an Indian administrator, but also as a writer on the land laws in Ireland. His desire to learn for himself the actual state and bearing of the negro problem in the southern part of the North American Republic was perfectly natural. That problem deserves the attention of the philanthropist, the politician, and the legislator. It is unfortunate, however, that the results of Sir G. Campbell's inquiry are presented to the public in their present form. The author is so well able to produce a good book that it is a pity that he has not done justice either to himself or his subject in giving this volume to the world. It consists, first, of lectures delivered to his constituents in the Kirkaldy Burghs; second, of an article contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*; third, of the journal which he kept during his travels. Now if the lectures had been elaborated so as to include the journal, or if the journal had been published alone, the effect would have been less incongruous and certainly far more pleasing. But no writer can make his work palatable when one half of it is in the form of didactic lectures and the other in that of a most familiar journal. The former is by

far the better. Though a few useful facts can be gleaned from the journal, yet the offences against good taste are so many that the author should suppress it in the interest of his own reputation. Like all journals it has been rapidly written, yet rapidity is no excuse for the omission to correct mistakes of diction and grammar. Sir George Campbell knows, of course, that Dutchmen are not Germans, yet he does not hesitate to adopt the practice common in the United States of calling Germans Dutchmen. Thus he says that in Canada there are also Dutch, this having evident reference to Berlin, in the Province of Ontario, where there is a large and prosperous settlement of Germans. Once he employs an Americanism without understanding how to do so in the established form, saying that, in spite of misfortunes and complaints of want of money, "people seem to be recuperating themselves wonderfully." The citizen of the United States who should use "recuperate" in the foregoing phrase would omit "themselves."

The most objectionable part of the journal is the personality. Sir George Campbell appears to have been received with the respect due to his services and position. It was right that he should record the information which he received, but it was an error to do so in such a way as to implicate his informants. He professedly veils the names of those persons whose opinions and statements he cites, but the initials which he furnishes are, in most cases, as transparent as if the names were printed at full length. General B. would probably not object to any disclosure of his name; he has no secrets, and he is not indisposed to having himself advertised. Others, however, are more sensitive. To give the initial of a surname and add that the lady in question is the wife of a person holding a specified position, or that a gentleman thus denoted fills a particular office, is equivalent to writing the name at full length. We cannot think that all the persons whose conversations Sir George Campbell publishes to the world intended or expected that he should do this. They rightly deemed him a different personage from the common interviewer of their country, a person who has been stigmatized as the greatest curse with which the United States have yet been afflicted. It is a pity, therefore, that Sir G. Campbell did not take more trouble to conceal the names of his informants. Once, indeed, he has evidently misunderstood his informant, and has reported in sober seriousness what the speaker meant as an obvious joke. He writes that General Sherman "does not affect the style *militaire*, but is more of a good, shrewd Yankee, like his brother, the Secretary of the Treasury." Now General Sherman will be as much surprised to be described as a Yankee, seeing that he was born in the Western State of Ohio, as he will be to read that the only war which he would like to undertake is one against the Mexicans, "to make them take back Mexico and Arizona." Though no Yankee, General Sherman is as firm a patriot as any of his fellow-citizens, and he is, perhaps, the last man in the country to propose or contemplate the surrender of any part of its territory. The journal contains many other blunders to which we cannot refer in detail. It is wrong, for instance, to use the word "amenity" in the sense which it bears among Scotch lawyers:

"the elevated railways damage the amenity of the houses"; it is a mistake to say that the negroes, after emancipation, desired that each of them should possess twenty-five acres and a mule: each thought himself entitled to forty acres and a mule. The great American desert is not in Kansas, as Sir George Campbell supposes, but in Utah and Nevada. His difficulty about finding almanacs as good as Whitaker's was due to misinformation. There is no lack of excellent almanacs in the United States. It is hardly excusable to spell the name of the Secretary of the Interior thus, "Schurtz," but when Mr. Holms, the Member for Paisley, and quoted as Sir George Campbell's friend, is spelt "Holmes," it is not surprising that Mr. Secretary Schurz has fared no better. Some of the phrases in the journal are very funny, such as "a good drive metalled with oyster shells." The funniest of all, however, is the following, which merits a place among Irish bulls. Describing the public free schools of Richmond, he writes that in them "almost all the masters seem to be mistresses."

Mr. Saunders has planned his work on a far better model. His mistake consists in giving it an unmeaning title. The appellation "light continent" is as characteristic of Australia as of the United States, and, we venture to think, might as well mean the continent of Europe as a continent in the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean. Instead of describing what he saw, he has used his observations to form the substance of comprehensive essays on special topics. Mr. Saunders, it seems, had a mission as representative of the English press; consequently it is not surprising that every one, from the President downwards, should be anxious to pay special attention to a gentleman of his importance. Like less distinguished travellers in North America he has often fallen into error. He says that "as a rule there are no game laws in America": the rule is for every State or Territory to have a game law; the exception is for the law to be enforced. He says that the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company "are constructing a line from Denver to the town of Mamooosa." The company have carried the line as far as the town which Mr. Saunders calls "Mamooosa," but which is actually called Alamosa. The Veta pass over which this line runs is said, in this work, to be 10,400 feet high. The railway company, which may well be supposed to magnify everything connected with the undertaking, state that the pass is 9,339 feet high. Most startling of all Mr. Saunders's remarks is this relating to the Colorado beetle. Its ravages, he says, concerning which "we have heard so much in connexion with Colorado, seem to be a thing of the past," and many persons now repent of having parted with their lands on account of the appearance of the pest. The truth is that in the State of Colorado the beetle has never worked mischief. Its name was given to it for the same reason that the name Colorado was applied to the State. This is not the only case in which Mr. Saunders proves himself to be an untrustworthy guide. Referring to the agriculture of the United Kingdom, he rashly alleges that "our limited land and imperfect knowledge of agriculture do not enable us to provide sufficient food for our people." That the land in this island is limited is a commonplace; but if the cultiva-

tion in Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, and other wheat-producing States were as thorough as in the United Kingdom, the production of wheat, instead of being from ten to seventeen bushels an acre, would be from thirty to forty.

On the other hand, Mr. Saunders deserves thanks for setting forth with precision and correctness the obstacles which must be surmounted by new settlers in the new States of the North American Union. Much has been written of late about the attractions of the State of Kansas. It is supposed by uninformed persons to be a paradise for landless agriculturists. A Victoria Colony has been established there by a London tradesman, and the settlers have prospered, provided they brought with them 2,000*l.* each. But those persons who have a capital of 2,000*l.* might live comfortably without emigrating to Kansas. The emigrants, destitute of capital, who have done best there are not English, but Russian labourers. In general Mr. Saunders is misleading in his statements about agricultural matters. While telling us what has to be faced in Kansas, he underrates what has to be done by the intending settler on wild lands who desires to become a freeholder. He ought to have known, what the children in our Board Schools doubtless know, the exact tenor of the Homestead Act. Any settler under that Act, who is, or who has declared his intention to become, a United States citizen, has the right to eighty acres of surveyed land within the railway limits and a hundred and sixty acres without the railway limits of the public domain on payment of the necessary fees. According to Mr. Saunders, the amount is "five dollars down"; but this is putting it too low. The fee really ranges from fourteen to twenty dollars. In some things he is hypercritical. In his chapter on railway travelling Mr. Saunders justly condemns the ordinary car in which passengers suffer misery on United States railways. But he is quite as severe in his remarks on Pullman cars, saying that he "would rather spend seven days and nights in a European first-class carriage than in a Pullman car." Few persons who have tried both will agree with him. There are conveniences on all railway cars in the United States and Canada which render them infinitely more comfortable than the ordinary first-class carriage on a European railway. We must give Mr. Saunders the credit of spelling Mr. Pullman's name correctly, an accomplishment in which he excels Sir George Campbell. Not in railway matters only, but in others of equal moment, does Mr. Saunders display eccentricity. He says, for instance, that in the United States "custom does not require constant drinking as in England." Surely he cannot have made the acquaintance of any persons in the Western States! He says, too, with reference to temperance towns in the North that such vices as gambling and prostitution "had disappeared with the vice of drunkenness," and he adds in proof of this assertion that he "could discover no evidence of the existence of such vices." We should gladly accept his testimony, had it been based on better evidence than that which is obtainable by the passing and inexperienced traveller. We are the more disposed to doubt the accuracy of his conclusions on subjects concerning which proof is not vouchsafed, because on others, about which

there can be no question, Mr. Saunders is entirely wrong. He says, for instance, "the Americans have not yet discovered tin or been able to grow tea." Now tin has been discovered and tea is grown in California. Sir George Campbell, too, blunders about California. He sees grapes for sale in New York, and he writes that the people there import the common white European grapes, not knowing that these grapes are the product of California. Least excusable of all Mr. Saunders's depreciatory statements is his remark with respect to English newspapers. He gives his sanction to the complaint of citizens of the United States to the effect that English newspapers contain too little information about what passes in the North American Republic, and he instances, by way of contrast, the full details given in the newspapers on the other side of the Atlantic about what passes on this side. Writing as a representative English journalist, he ought to know that for one person in this country who is interested concerning occurrences on the North American continent, a thousand in the United States are interested about what takes place in this country. Let the United States supply news of universal interest and our newspapers will readily publish it. The best chapter in Mr. Saunders's work is that on Protection, and it is the one which will least please readers across the Atlantic. Though his book, like that of Sir George Campbell, contains many mistakes, yet, like his, it is readable. Both works may be recommended to those who can enjoy what is novel and who can detect what is misleading.

A Freak of Freedom; or, the Republic of San Marino. By J. Theodore Bent, Honorary Citizen of the Same. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS is a pleasant little book on a subject of which few people know much, and most people know nothing. Many will no doubt be surprised to learn that there is still a portion of the Italian peninsula (quite irrespective of the territory classed as "unredeemed Italy," or of the Vatican and its environs) which remains unannexed to the kingdom of Italy. Such is the fact.

The so-called Republic of San Marino is situated on the lofty Monte Titano, about twelve miles distant from Rimini. Its area is sixteen square miles, its population about 9,000, its military force under 2,000, which indeed is a large proportion. Cattle-breeding is the principal industry, and there is some good wine. The city of San Marino contains a small fish-market and two tradesmen, a druggist and a tobacconist; the Borgo or commercial quarter lies apart. The Government buildings are old, but not dignified. The splendid view of the Umbrian mountains, seen from an elevation 2,300 feet above the sea, is the one great attraction for a tourist. There is no postman, and, on account of the Italian copyright law, no printing-press. Persons guilty of serious crime are handed over to the Italian courts; but San Marino has its own law-courts, as well as its own government. The latter is vested in a self-electing Council of Sixty, termed the Consiglio Principe, or (as Mr. Bent expresses it) the Prince of San Marino, which has subsisted without substantial alteration since the close of the fourteenth century. Out of the Sixty, an Economic

Council of Twelve is chosen, with two so-called captains (or captain and defender), one of whom must be a nobleman (for there have been nobles in San Marino ever since the seventeenth century, though no titles of nobility), and the other a burgher or a countryman. They hold office for only six months at a time, and it is affirmed that not one of the captains has ever attempted to usurp undue authority; they are providently excluded from managing the revenue. This amounts to about 4,500*l.* per annum; in the expenditure the largest item is for public works, and the next for education. There is also a Podestà for legal matters, and he is always chosen from outside of the territory of the republic. Education is compulsory, taxation light; the agrarian system is the metayer system. The whole of the soil is of volcanic formation. The earliest extant document of the republic belongs to the year 885, its first authentic code of laws was formed about 1370, and a new code was enacted in 1600. Public gambling is prohibited; and the republic resisted, in 1868, an attempt to infringe upon this rule. The last convention of San Marino with the kingdom of Italy bears the date of March 27th, 1872. Besides San Marino and the Borgo, the only place of interest within the territory is Serravalle.

The history of San Marino dates from the third century, when a stonemason named Marinus, during the persecutions of Diocletian, founded, according to legend, a community having a certain religious character, not bound, however, by any such vow as that of celibacy. He was numbered among the saints, having his *festa* day on the 9th of September. The territory was within the bounds of the supposed donation of Pepin to the Pope; but, with scarcely any interruption from the days of Marinus, it has maintained its independence, and its constitution has undergone little change for the last nine hundred years or so. The Montefeltro family (one of whom was that Guido da Montefeltro who obtains an unenviable celebrity in Dante's *Inferno*) were uppermost during the Middle Ages in the affairs of San Marino; and the republic followed the Ghibelline politics of its protectors, who became in time Dukes of Urbino. As the Montefeltros were the age-long friends, so were the Malatestas the age-long adversaries, of the republic. The commonwealth, however, was seldom at war on its own account, its natural strength and isolation being its best safeguard. It fought towards 1460, under Federigo d'Urbino, against Sigismond Pandolfo Malatesta, and reaped some advantages from the contest. On only two occasions has the republic actually succumbed to armed force. The first instance was about 1503, when Cæsar Borgia included it in his dominions, but this state of things only lasted for a year or so. The second annexation was in 1739, under the restless Cardinal Alberoni, who added the territory to the Papal States. One of the captains, Giangi, stood out manfully, but the Council drew up an act of submission, the effect of which lasted, however, hardly more than three months, as on the 15th of February, 1740, Pope Clement VIII. restored the republic to liberty. The Napoleons, both the first and the third, showed marked favour to San Marino, and refused to be parties to any tampering with the historical community. "Conservons-la comme un

"échantillon de république" were the words of the greater Bonaparte. Of late years the only notable event in the annals of San Marino has been the coming of Garibaldi after the fall of republican Rome in 1849. With unheroic though excusable prudence, a free passage was denied him, lest danger should ensue from the Austrian troops; the denial, however, could not be fully enforced, and it was only after some trouble and anxiety that the Marinense cleared their territory of the champions of Italian liberty.

If it were true (as stated by Mr. Bent) that the great architect Bramante was born in San Marino, he would be the most celebrated native of the republic. We believe, however, that he belonged to Castel Durante, in the Urbinese duchy. Giovanni Battista Belluzzi, born in 1506, was, at any rate, a Marinense; he earned much repute as state engineer at Florence, and advised about the reduction of the Sienese republic. Antonio Onofri, who died in 1825, was an eminent citizen and administrator, according to the small scale of public affairs in San Marino.

Mr. Bent paid a hurried visit to the republic in the spring of 1877, returning afterwards for purposes of research, and since his departure he has been honoured with its citizenship. His book supplies a map and several woodcut views, which, without being masterly, are apt and agreeable. He speaks of the work of Melchiorre Delfico as almost his sole published authority, and does not seem to know a useful little brochure, 'La Repubblica di San Marino e l'Italia,' issued in 1871 by that consistent patriot Count Giuseppe Ricciardi. This is well worthy of being consulted by any student of the affairs of San Marino, and will be found, for instance, to give a much more detailed account than Mr. Bent's of the Alberoni affair. We learn from Ricciardi that the Marinense enjoy an ample share of leisure—a hundred and thirty *fiesta* days in the year.

The narrative of Mr. Bent is clear and readable; he is not, however, a nervous writer, and in particular manages his conjunctions with some laxity. The following is a decidedly loose sentence:—"No characters of the Middle Ages have afforded more food for commentary and more food for scandal than the history of the Borgian family." "Duke Valentino" is not a reasonable name to apply in an English book to Caesar Borgia; it slavishly translates the contemporary Italian form of the correct title, Duc de Valentinois. It may also be doubted whether it would be possible to justify the statement that, for some forty years following 1748, "in Naples the countenance given by the Bourbon sovereigns to all kinds of lawlessness led to a state of anarchy which made the southern provinces a prey to the greatest misery,"—the fact being that, detestable as the Bourbon rule proved at a later date, the first Bourbon king, Charles, and his successor Ferdinand until frightened into tyranny by the French Revolution, were mild and popular and even reforming sovereigns. The old church of San Marino, "dating from 1126," cannot assuredly have been "among the oldest Christian buildings in Italy." The author appears to forget that the religion of the Roman Empire had been Christian from the beginning of the fourth century, or does he seriously suppose that during the interval of

full 800 years no ecclesiastical edifices were erected within the Italian peninsula?

We will conclude with a noble-spirited definition of freedom supplied by the mediæval Marinense:—

"When Ranieri, the Abbot of St. Anastasia, was employed by Boniface VIII. to look into the state of affairs on Mount Titano, he inquired of the citizens what they meant by their 'liberty,' and was answered thus: 'Because the men belong to themselves, because they owe no homage to any one amongst themselves, but only to the Master of all things.'"

A Key to Domesday, showing the Method and Exactitude of its Mensuration. . . . Specially Exemplified by an Analysis and Digest of the Dorset Survey. By the Rev. R. W. Eyton, M.A. (Taylor & Co.)

READERS superficially acquainted with the history of English literature most probably imagine that Domesday Book has furnished the materials of a large and prolific library of works. But this is not the case. The few who have laboured in the wide field thrown open to them by this truly monumental record have in every instance looked at the manuscript from a different point of view. Ellis, whose labours upon the work have never been equalled, regarded Domesday as a text to be sacredly adhered to, and considered his task performed when he had printed the text as faithfully and sumptuously as the state of typography in his time allowed. His 'Introduction' is full of errors and imperfections, not the result of his remissness, for he brought all the lights available to bear on it, but unluckily for him numerous facts have come to light since his day. Hamilton looked on Domesday as a classic, to be collated with the best copies. Others, again, have studied the book as a field of philological research, or a mine of local interest, or as a godsend to the local topographer, who invariably begins his account of the little place he proposes to describe with a paragraph from Domesday, and comes down to Elizabeth in the second, and the nineteenth century in the third. Some see in Domesday a source of information for the palæographer, others a catalogue of landed gentry or an early "peerage." Mr. Eyton views Domesday, or rather the Dorset part of it, in the light of a puzzle map and arithmetical exercise book combined. And so it really is, and perhaps these aspects are as interesting as any others. At any rate, the immense amount of notes which he has written yield to none furnished by his predecessors in correctness and utility. The chapters devoted to the hidation and Domesday hide treat the difficult problem of defining a hide with clearness and shrewdness; but we think it doubtful whether the hide was equal to forty-eight acres, for the balance of probability is in favour of the term being not strictly fixed, but variable according to the arability, or, if we may coin a new word, pasturability of the land. The lineal and superficial measures are subjects of interest. Mr. Eyton assumes with great reason the *pertica* or *virga* to be of 16½ feet, and tabulates the *quarentena* at 40, and the *leua*, *leuca*, or *leuga* at 480 *pertice*. The lineal *acra*, quite distinct from the square acre, is put at 4 *pertice*; while the square or aereal acre is equivalent to 160 *pertice* of

30½ square yards each. Ten aereal acres are put to one square *quarentena*, twelve of these latter going to the aereal league. The modern system of surface-measures corresponds in its ratio with these, but employs other denominations, inserting the aereal rood, and dispensing altogether with the aereal *quarentena* and league. Territory, as surveyed in Domesday, was varied: there were the Royal Forest, with the numerous rights and privileges enjoyed by the favoured; the *Silva*, or woodland with timber and brush; the *Pastura*, or prairie land, both these latter probably being Royal Forest described by the use to which it was to be applied; and the *Pratum*, or meadow land for hay. The mill is always an item of careful survey. There were mills in places which now have none, and on the banks of streamlets which appear inadequate to such purposes.

Interspersed with the description proper of the Book itself, are many notes of far wider importance; for instance, Mr. Eyton says of a certain passage quoted with reference to church land: "Maurice, a royal chaplain, was nominated to the See of London at Christmas, 1085, but was not consecrated till Christmas, 1086. Mean time, that is at Easter, April 5th, 1086, the Domesday Survey had been completed; and Domesday styles Maurice a bishop. It follows that William the Conqueror's bishops took title on nomination without waiting for consecration." If this generalization from a single instance be adopted, it will certainly account for the rare use of the word *electus* in conjunction with *episcopus* in the charters of the eleventh century. But, on the other hand, as the date of these charters is nearly always calculable only by the mention of bishops or other ecclesiastical dignitaries, the adoption of this method of taking a bishop's date from his nomination, and not, as has always been done, from his consecration, will necessitate the correction of a considerable number of dates which have been hitherto attributed to the historical documents of this period in our history.

Mr. Eyton's remarks concerning population and statistics are new and readable, for these topics are treated in an original way which clothes such perplexing problems with additional interest, and oftentimes throws great light on the difficulties with which they are surrounded. Perhaps the table showing the trysting-places of the hundred-courts is one of the most curious of all, but the Domesday student will not fail to gain much sound information from the notices of the tenants, the tenures, and the different sections and classifications; he will, too, probably, when he closes the book, feel a wish it were in Mr. Eyton's mind to do for Domesday Book, taken as a whole, what he has done so thoroughly and so conscientiously for one only of the counties surveyed.

Travels with a Donkey in the Cévennes. By Robert Louis Stevenson. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

Of the swarms of Englishmen who are ever hurrying across France by the Lyons Railway few are aware that there is another route to the South, far more interesting in point of scenery, and more direct, though unluckily only to be traversed at some cost of time. It

leaves the great "P.L.M." route about half an hour from Paris, and the traveller proceeds in a leisurely way past Fontainebleau, and through a pleasant pastoral country to Gien, where the Loire makes a mighty sweep, coming from the south and flowing to the west, and to Nevers, built nobly in an amphitheatre over the great river; thence past Clermont and its lava-built streets, overhung by a range of strange mountains, looking like vast bubbles, as indeed they are when they are not cinder-heaps; and so on, up the valley of the Allier, into desolate highlands, inhabited apparently by none save miners and shepherds, where the snow lies far into April; until at last, at a height of 3,400 feet, the watershed is crossed, and the train rushes in two or three hours past Alais, begrimed with coal-dust, into the olive-yards which encircle Nîmes. The drawback is the slowness of the service; indeed, we are not sure that it is possible to avoid halting for the night at Clermont; and for this, if for no other reason, the line is not one likely to be a favourite with "Brown on his travels." Those, however, who have ventured upon it, cannot have failed to experience a desire to know something more about the wild and picturesque district through which they were passing; to see what there was on the other side of the crags between which the train wound, in and out of little tunnels, or up the mysterious gorges which ever and again open into the main gorge of the Allier. Such persons will read with interest Mr. Stevenson's account of his journey through the heart of the Cévennes, from Monastier, near Le Puy, to Alais on the Gard. Having time, and knowing too, no doubt, that (to adapt a metaphor of his own) the public would be more likely to defray the expense of a journey performed rather "fuor del moderno uso," he wisely decided to go on foot. As the hotel accommodation of these parts is limited, he also decided to be independent of it, and accordingly contrived an ingenious portable bed or sleeping sack; and, lastly, as this was rather beyond a fair load for two legs, he made himself master of four more by purchasing a small donkey, of irreproachable symmetry, but not wholly satisfactory disposition. This animal, named Modestine, is the heroine, as Mr. Stevenson is the hero, of the book; and their joint adventures are told with much humour, not unmingled with affection, for which readers of Mr. Stevenson's former book will be prepared. This, however, is chiefly in the style, or, it might almost be said, in the type, for the irritating fashion of writing "'tis" and printing proper names in italics is its worst symptom; but it is almost impossible for a man to write an unaffected style when he employs an affected fashion of typography, so that his readers would be glad to see Mr. Stevenson abandon the habit. Even Queen-Anne-ism should draw the line somewhere, short at least of making a pleasant narrative distasteful to the reader of cultivation; and Mr. Stevenson's narrative is very pleasant. He has a pretty talent (as he himself might say) for catching the character of a scene and putting it into words, or for fixing the surroundings and sensations of a moment by a neat phrase, and making them understood of others. Here, for instance, is one among many passages on which an artist might find a picture

almost as well as if he had the scene before him:—

"I was goading Modestine down the steep descent that leads to Langogne on the Allier. On both sides of the road, in big dusty fields, farmers were preparing for next spring. Every fifty yards a yoke of great-necked, stolid oxen were patiently haling at the plough. I saw one of these mild formidable servants of the glebe who took a sudden interest in Modestine and me. The furrow down which he was journeying lay at an angle to the road, and his head was solidly fixed to the yoke like those of caryatides below a ponderous cornice; but he screwed round his big, honest eyes, and followed us with a ruminating look, until his master bade him turn the plough and proceed to reascend the field. From all these furrowing ploughshares, from the fat oxen, from a labourer here and there who was breaking the dry clods with a hoe, the wind carried away a thin dust, like so much smoke."

The author appears to have used his sleeping-bag only three times, but each time under various circumstances, and in a typical spot: once in the rain among beeches, once on a high mountain-side in a fir-wood, and once under a great chestnut tree in a valley; but he makes his readers feel the whole thing in each case, as if they had been there. They rejoice in the warm sheep-skin under the dripping beeches; they exult with him in the solitude of the pine-forest under the stars, and dread the approach of the early peasant in the chestnut plantation. No one who has ever gone through a similar experience will fail to recognize the accuracy of this bit of description:—

"In a place where many straight and prosperous chestnuts stood together, making an aisle upon a swarded terrace, I made my morning toilette in the water of the Tarn. It was marvellously clear, thrillingly cool; the soapsuds disappeared as if by magic in the swift current, and the white boulders gave one a model for cleanliness. . . . To dabble among dishes in a bed-room may, perhaps, make clean the body, but the imagination takes no share in such a cleansing."

The country through which Mr. Stevenson travelled has an historical no less than an artistic interest—the scientific he passes by, seemingly unconscious of the wonderful extinct volcanoes which lay all about him during the first days of his march—for it is the home of Cavalier and the Camisards, who are not forgotten among their descendants. It is, moreover, the stronghold to this day of native French Protestantism (the Protestantism of the East is, of course, German), and though the rival sects seem to live on friendly terms, Mr. Stevenson met a man who could say, "I make no shame of my religion. I am a Catholic." Our author adds, "The phrase is a piece of natural statistics, for it is the language of one in a minority." With all this, a Catholic *curé*, who had married, and come to live in the entirely Protestant village of Cassagnes, did not meet with the sympathy which doubtless he expected. The innate Conservatism of the French peasant held that it was "a bad idea for a man to change." It is melancholy to read that owing to the ravages of the Phylloxera a cider-press has been set up in the valley of the Gard. "Comme dans le nord," said one man to Mr. Stevenson, with a ring of sarcasm in his voice.

All people who know something of the abundance of original interest which still exists in France, and all who do not, should read this book. It will feed the pleasures of memory in the one class, and, we hope, those

of anticipation in the other. There is room in the out-of-the-way parts of the country for plenty of tourists for many years to come, but they must be appreciative and not over particular. It may be doubted whether Mr. Stevenson will find many imitators in the matter of his donkey—we should like to hear her account of their journey; but she was only rendered necessary by the sleeping-bag, and that would not be indispensable at an earlier season of the year, even if ordinary accommodation was lacking. Otherwise, it cannot be doubted that his book will send more than one foot-traveller to the Cévennes. Nor will they, with decent weather, be disappointed.

Greeks and Goths: a Study on the Runes.
By Isaac Taylor. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE advanced school of Scandinavian runologists holds that the Runic Futhark of twenty-four letters is derived from the Latin alphabet, as it existed in the early days of imperial Rome. This theory and all its details Dr. Wimmer, a profoundly learned Danish runologist, has set forth in various writings, and especially in his exceedingly able work '*Runeskriftens Oprindelse og Udvikling i Norden*,' Copenhagen, 1874. The principal points on which the conclusions of the school rest are briefly as follows: The Runes are letters originally formed of straight lines; the main line a perpendicular stave, |, to which by-lines are attached at an angle, these latter never extending above or below the main stave. A few of the letters are made without a main stave. No horizontal line is tolerated, nor curved lines, as a rule, nor any auxiliary lines proceeding right or left from, and forming an angle with, the lower end of a main stave. These laws, which rule all Runic writing (the *eu* Rune and the staveless Helsing Runes excepted) with singularly few exceptions, are the direct consequence of the material on which the Runes were originally scratched—wood. As late as the close of the sixth century Venantius Fortunatus, Bishop of Poitiers (not Martinius Capella, as the Cleasby-Vigfússon Dictionary has it), tells us that wood was still in use for the purpose. In a letter to a friend the bishop indirectly confesses that to him Runic writing on wooden plates or staves is just as acceptable as the writing in vogue on papyrus:

Barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis,
Quodque papyrus agit, virgula plana valet.

The very earliest terms relating to the art of writing among the Gothic nations make it plain that wood was the material used to write on. Consequently, it was the material which enforced the observation of the laws already stated for many, we know not how many, centuries after the invention or adoption of the Runic alphabet. This fact must always be borne in mind by inquirers into the origin of the Futhark. The fibrous texture of the wood, soft and springy, forbade horizontal lines to be employed in the writing, because they would vanish in a few moments. All graphic exertions for the formation of straight lines away from the writer's person were uncongenial, and therefore avoided; all such in the direction towards the writer were natural and readily made. Hence, argues the school, E, *f.e.*, with its three horizontal lines, must change shape in accordance with the exigencies

of the material, and become, as the earliest inscriptions represent it, M (*i.e.* \mathfrak{M} , M). The same exigencies are at work in U and L, which are turned upside down, and then executed on the principle of "least effort," \mathfrak{N} , \mathfrak{I} , \mathfrak{J} , a fate to which L, at least, has been exposed elsewhere: Shemitic \aleph , Eubœan, in common with other Greek alphabets, Λ , \mathfrak{I} , but its direct descendant, the Chalcidian of Cumæ in Italy, L. The strongest reason in support of the Roman theory is supplied in the case of the Rune \mathfrak{F} , *i.e.* F. No doubt exists as to \mathfrak{F} being a copy of F, but this symbol has the power of the semivowel *w* in Greek and its descendants, except only in the Latin, where its power is *f* as in the Runic alphabet. No trace is found of the sign for the Greek labial aspirate Φ , ϕ , having got into any of the Runic Futharks in any shape whatever, and, perhaps more strange still, the Greek sign for the dental aspirate Θ , so essentially required by the Gothic languages, finds no place in any Futhark. To suppose it to reappear in the Runic \mathfrak{X} or \mathfrak{M} , with the power of *d*, and the Δ again to have been adopted with the power of θ , is altogether out of the question. No valid argument in favour of Greek origin can be based on the fact that Runes are written sometimes from right to left, and sometimes boustrophedon, besides being written in the common order from left to right. These methods of writing Runes, which occur at all times, in some cases even at a very modern date, are matters of choice and fancy, as is proved by the example of the Greeks, who first adopted, but afterwards, by having to break even through the bonds of custom, abandoned the Shemitic method of writing. Of course all the Runic signs cannot be referred directly to Latin origin with equal certainty; but in such cases the Greek alphabet affords no additional facilities for identification. Various modifications of the letters must of necessity take place within the Futhark itself, in order especially to provide security against confounding one sign with the other. Thus it is hardly doubtful that the close resemblance of \mathfrak{H} , *i.e.* *h*, to *N*, had the effect of reducing the latter to \mathfrak{N} ; so \mathfrak{G} , *ng*, gave to the descendant of *O* the distinguishing feature \mathfrak{X} . Dr. Wimmer shows the plausibility of $\mathfrak{P} = \mathfrak{th}$ developing $\mathfrak{M} = \mathfrak{D}$, $\mathfrak{K} = \mathfrak{G}$ developing $\mathfrak{X} = \mathfrak{G}$, while he refuses, we think on hardly sufficient grounds, to connect *P* with \mathfrak{P} , which has the power of *w*, and eventually went into the Anglo-Saxon writing as *p*. *P* was a letter not required for any initial sound among the Gothic nations; but alphabets are originally arranged for initial sounds. Its form is a natural primitive type of \mathfrak{P} , and we have yet to be persuaded that the distance in value makes a direct descent inadmissible. With regard to the three Runes $\mathfrak{G} = j$, $\mathfrak{Y} (\mathfrak{A}) = R$, a derivative of final soft *s*, and \mathfrak{V} , \mathfrak{J} , we must refer the reader to Dr. Wimmer's learned and lucid explanations.

Mr. Taylor, in now coming forward to trace the Runes to the ancient alphabet of Thrace, sets himself the task of refuting the views explained above. The main weapon of which he makes use for the purpose is Grimm's law of phonetic change. On this law for a corner stone, he builds his arguments throughout the book, and it is mainly due to that fact that he arrives at his "wholly unexpected conclusions." In no case does he critically refute any

of the arguments of Dr. Wimmer, but he condemns them all most cavalierly. It is strange that Mr. Taylor should suppose that one nation, in borrowing for herself the alphabet of another, should do this on the principle of Grimm's law of phonetic change. Has it never struck Mr. Taylor that Grimm's law is a key to enable the student to recognize in the evolutionary manifestations of words where the kindred lies among the dissemblances? Grimm's law is concerned with the organic changes through which human speech—that is, words—has gone within certain conditions and limits, changes effected independently of, and anterior to, all alphabets. It is more than extraordinary to confound this with the arbitrary symbols which the ingenuity of man invents to distinguish his sounds, as if the invention of these signs, or the further adoption of them by others, was the result of comparative philology or comparative "glossic"! But it is still more remarkable that Mr. Taylor should at one and the same time talk of the adoption of alphabets in obedience to Grimm's law and of the adoption by the Aryan Greeks of the Semitic alphabet of the Phœnicians. How did Grimm's law operate in that alphabetic transaction? It is, perhaps, as well to put the matter clearly before Mr. Taylor, so as to save him from this confusion in future. When the Goths borrowed their letters, say, for argument's sake, from the Greek alphabet, they borrowed, we will grant, *f*, *e*, β with its value of *b* for their *b*-sound, and so forth. The consequence was that they wrote *bairan*, "to bear," not because ϕ in $\phi\epsilon\rho\omega$ corresponds to *b* in "bairan," or because ϕ in Greek becomes *b* in Gothic, but simply because they borrowed *b* to signify a *b*-sound wheresoever it existed in their language. With this kind of illustrations we might go on through the whole alphabet. When all is put aside in Mr. Taylor's argument which is based on Grimm's law, the results of his expedition to Thrace are virtually reduced to nothing, for then there remains nothing to support his theory of the Thracian origin of Runes. The coincidences which Mr. Taylor discovers in the order of the letters of the Runic, and that of the letters of the Thracian, alphabet are based on such arbitrary methods of identification, that it is impossible to accept his theory even on that point. On the whole, therefore, the question of the origin of the Runes remains where it was. The valuable portion of the book is the discourse on the Oghams.

LETTERS OF COUNT MOLTKE.

Wanderbuch: Handschriftliche Aufzeichnungen aus dem Reisetagebuch von H. Graf Moltke, General-Feldmarshall. (Berlin, Paetel; London, Williams & Norgate.)

DURING the eight years which have elapsed since the German Empire was founded at Versailles, the writers of the *Fatherland* have been busy discussing the merits of the leading personages in the drama of the Franco-Prussian war. By general consent, Prince Bismarck and Count Moltke were admitted to be the two foremost leaders; but opinion differed much as to which is really the greater. For some time the imposing figure of Bismarck entirely filled the foreground; but more recently there are many signs showing that he is not unlikely

to be supplanted finally by the less obtrusive personality of Moltke. The more the actual events of the years 1870 and 1871 become known, from both official documents and private memoirs—some of the latter as yet little known in this country, while of no mean historical importance—the more it appears certain that Count Moltke was in reality the leading spirit of the time. He commanded not only in the field but in the cabinet. He drew beforehand the plans of battles; and as he designed the meshes by which the German hosts grasped the capital of France, so he delineated likewise the hard outlines of the treaty following the conquest. All this was not known before, but is now gradually becoming known. Moltke, throughout the Franco-Prussian war, remained very much in the same attitude he still assumes in the German Reichstag, where he sits, with arms folded, immovably in the same place, speaking rarely, seeming often to dream, but still showing, whenever he opens his lips, that he has not missed a word of the debate. It has in recent years become the fashion in Germany, adopted from comic papers, to give nicknames to eminent men. Prince Bismarck is "der ehrliche Makler," the honest broker, while Count Moltke is called "der Wagenlenker," the driver, or the man at the helm. The title indicates more nearly than anything else the position assigned to the great captain by his countrymen.

Count Moltke's increasing fame has not been lost upon publishers, and the various books he has written come forward, almost every year, in new editions, especially the military-historical ones, such as 'Der Russisch-Türkische Feldzug in der Europäischen Türkei,' first issued in 1835; the 'Briefe über Zustände und Begebenheiten in der Türkei aus den Jahren 1835–39,' printed in 1841; and 'Der Italienische Feldzug von 1859,' which appeared in 1863. To these there is now added the 'Wanderbuch,' a republication in part at least from the *Rundschau*, if we mistake not, of letters written by Count Moltke between the years 1845 and 1856. The 'Wanderbuch,' a small volume of 216 pages, handsomely printed, consists of three divisions, the first called 'Wanderungen um Rom,' the second 'Tagebuchblätter aus Spanien,' and the third 'Briefe aus Paris.' The 'Wanderings around Rome' and the 'Diary-leaves from Spain' contain nothing of special interest, and are, moreover, only republications, at least in part; but all the more attractive is the third division of the 'Wanderbuch,' the 'Letters from Paris.' These, too, are already known in Germany; still they never have been, so far as we are aware, published in a collected form. Count Moltke, after being the adjutant and companion of Prince Heinrich of Prussia, with whom he resided at Rome in 1846, was, at the death of the latter, attached in the same position to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, the present Crown Prince of Germany. To Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, Count Moltke was a military tutor as much as a companion, and it was as such that he accompanied the Prince to England in 1856, when suing for the hand of the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria. While here, there came a pressing invitation from the Emperor Napoleon that the heir apparent of Prussia should pay a visit to France on the return journey. The

invitation, given so soon after the Crimean war, when Prussia had made herself enemies in Western Europe by her "benevolent neutrality," could not be well refused, and accordingly the Prince and Count Moltke set out from London for Paris in the middle of December, 1856. Always eager to see members of the reigning houses of Europe at his Court, the Emperor Napoleon received the heir of Prussia with an extraordinary display of pomp, which gives rise to caustic remarks on the part of Count Moltke. "Two battalions" received the Prince and his tutor at the Northern railway station in Paris, where they were met also by Prince Napoleon. Of the Emperor himself, waiting for the Prussian prince at the foot of the staircase in the Tuileries, Count Moltke gives a curious portrait:—

"I had fancied Louis Napoleon a taller man; he looks very well on horseback, but less so on foot. There is a certain immobility in his features, and I was struck by the vacant, or I might say fading, look of his eyes. A pleasant and good-humoured smile is spread over his whole physiognomy, which, however, has little Napoleonic in it. . . . He does not assume imposing attitudes, and even appears shy in conversation. He is an Emperor, but not a King."

In writing the last pregnant sentence Count Moltke must have had in view the Teutonic definition of king, given in his 'Lectures on Heroes and Hero Worship' by Thomas Carlyle:—"He is called *Rex*, Regulator, *Roi*: our own name is still better, King, Künig, which means *Can-ning*, Able-man." It is quite clear from all the remarks made by Count Moltke, courteous and quiet though they are, that he did not think the Emperor Napoleon an "Able-man."

Of mournful interest at this moment are the short notices of the Prince Imperial, born March 16th, 1856, or a little more than eight months before the arrival of the Prussian Crown Prince at Paris. In honour of the distinguished visitor, there was a grand parade of troops in the courtyard of the Tuileries, at which the Count looked with a critical eye, by no means approving the march and discipline of the 15,000 men who passed under his eyes.

"Towards the end of the parade," he says, "the 'enfant impérial' came back from a promenade. The Imperial Highness of eight months graciously condescended to cast a look at the troops from behind a window on the ground floor of the palace, padded with blue silk. We had to ride up to the window, following the Emperor, whose face was radiant with joy. True, the boy seems a strapping little fellow."

Further on Count Moltke writes:—

"Whenever the little Prince is taken out for an airing, an officer with three 'guides à cheval,' cocked pistols in hand, rides in front of the four-hooped quipage, which is preceded and followed besides by detachments of dragoons in full uniform. Everywhere the sentinels present arms before the eight-monthly 'enfant impérial.'"

"Pauvre enfant!" we may exclaim now. Two detachments of dragoons in full uniform to protect his frail life of eight months, and two scores of naked savages hacking his body to pieces and leaving it stripped on a South African field at the age of twenty-three.

Perhaps the most striking part of the 216 pages of Count Moltke's 'Wanderbuch' is in the concluding lines. They are not altogether unknown, having been first published in the

German periodical we have mentioned; still, the few words are not the less worth reproducing. In company with the heir apparent of Prussia, Count Moltke left Paris on the 22nd of December, 1856, returning to Germany by way of Strasbourg. When crossing the Vosges Mountains, Count Moltke heard the peasants speak German, which apparently made a great impression upon him. "Die Fahrt durch die Vogesen war sehr schön," he writes, "doch es war traurig die Leute dort Deutsch sprechen zu hören; und dabei sind sie gute Franzosen. Wir haben sie ja im Stiche gelassen."

The secret history of the Franco-German war has not yet been written, but, so far as present knowledge goes, the annexation of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany was brought about mainly by the iron determination of Count Moltke. The Emperor, it is quite certain, did not insist at least upon having "Lothringen," and Prince Bismarck, as is apparent from the records of his faithful Boswell, Dr. Busch, would have been content to leave the greater part of her German-speaking population to France. To the great statesman, the proposed absorption of this hostile population was fraught with evident dangers, and was a mere "scheme of learned professors." But it was quite otherwise with Count Moltke. "It was sad to hear the people speak German; we have left them in the lurch." Neither the passionate entreaties of Thiers nor the arguments of Favre moved Count Moltke in the least, and so Alsace-Lorraine became German. And this was the principal effect of the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon to the Crown Prince of Prussia to visit France after wooing a bride. It is strange to consider how history is made.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Shadrach. 3 vols. (Bell & Sons.)

My Queen. By Mrs. G. W. Godfrey. (Bentley & Son.)

Basildon. By Mrs. A. W. Hunt. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

The Rochemonts. By Emma Marshall. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.)

The Lady of Oakmere. By Charles Durant. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

Won by Waiting. By Edna Lyall. (Whittingham & Co.)

'SHADRACH' is a charming story. If it is the work of an unpractised hand, and the conception of a young and fresh mind, it deserves the welcome accorded to every new development of talent. Few first flights in the wide domain of fiction have offered a better promise of future strength and brilliance, at any rate within the past year or two. The modesty, the good taste, and withal the vigorous performance of these three delightful volumes (which are "dedicated with tender and reverent gratitude to the memory of Annie Keary"), warrant the reader in believing that a worthy recruit has been enlisted in the service of a public always eager to acknowledge and reward those who minister to its pleasures. If these impressions are just, more than the mantle of Miss Keary has fallen on the shoulders of the writer to whom we are indebted for the romance of 'Shadrach.' It is not that the narrative is at all times sustained on the highest levels, that the workmanship is always of the finest and

subtlest, that the conception is thoroughly original, the plot faultlessly proportioned, or the style without blemish. Praise of this kind can be awarded to few, even in the leading rank of novelists, and it would be unfair to bestow it on the book now under notice. 'Shadrach' has its faults. It is, perhaps, too ambitious; its characters and incidents are here and there a little vague or overdrawn; its motives, always lofty and pure, occasionally defy the efforts of the artist and elude her (1) grasp. Admitting all this, the story is one which may charm even the exacting and fastidious, and which will leave behind it the well-assured hope, amounting to conviction, that its author is destined to achieve a considerable place amongst contemporary writers of romance. It may detract from its merits in the eyes of some readers that 'Shadrach' has no villain amongst its numerous personages; no male villain at all, and only one of the opposite sex who has much to do with the development of the plot. The principal characters are too good and clever and pleasant to be entirely natural. The author may urge that the intention is simply to show lofty virtue and noble self-sacrifice triumphant over every obstacle; but we should like to see the same hand deal in another story with a more impartial selection of characters.

The author of 'Dolly, a Pastoral,' has drawn a pleasant picture of her heroine. Sylvia is an heiress, and proud as well as tender. When she discovers that the man she loves has pledged himself to a village beauty she tries to avenge herself by marrying a man she does not care for, an experiment which she finds she cannot put into practice. The story is better than its plot, and, though simple enough, is perfectly readable.

Basildon is the name of a country place which the heroine buys back for the hero, a ruined squire. The Wyvils' circumstances might have made them interesting had not the old lady, who is supposed to be the incarnation of aristocratic pride, so extremely blunt and brusque, not to say aggressive, a manner. Equally objectionable in his way is Mr. Smithson, a *nouveau riche*, whose bad grammar and other vulgarities are more repulsive than humorous. His daughter Adeline is a flirt, with as little to recommend her; and her transformation into a decent and domestic wife is too sudden to be quite artistic. There is a good deal of incident, an attempt at murder among other things, and the story does not halt, but the heroine's autobiography, womanly as she is, is scarcely satisfactory. This novel cannot be considered equal to Mrs. Alfred Hunt's last story.

'The Rochemonts,' both in its group of characters and in its local descriptions, will recall to many people a settlement in a nook of East Anglia, where a prolific tribe of near relations have long borne away over the district. The Rochemonts are an amiable race, with some individual differences among them, sufficiently distinct to give point to this essay in domestic history. The tale is not violently exciting, and ends in the marriage of the most sensible and spirited of the family with the village clergyman. The wooing is of a rather solemn type, but contrasts favourably with most of the love-making which novelists supply.

There is not much worth remembering in

the 'Lady of Oakmere.' It is one of the endless list of novels that aim at representing society, and following haltingly in the steps of Guy Livingstone and the late Whyte-Melville. It is, in fact, of the Melville school—with a difference. The late author knew society, and was of it, and no one ever came near him as a chronicler of sport. He could no more have written the dull jokes in this book about De Vaurien, the Frenchman, in the hunting-field, than he would have libelled society by the portraiture of absolute nonentities, or made his puppets talk so meaningless and vulgar. The spirit of this book is not much better than its execution. The heroine marries a man old enough to be her father, a rough fellow who storms and swears, and then falls in love with another man who has nothing to recommend him but his face. A certain Allison, who though obtrusively pretending to cynicism, a pretence which from the first is a most transparent sham, is at heart an honest man, and has a regard for Nora, endeavours to save her from disgracing herself, and in the end her better thoughts prevail. There is a good deal of rather pathetic detail as to Nora's deathbed, when her husband and she find out that they never need have quarrelled; but on the whole the dubious plot is not justified by any vigorous deductions or striking exhibitions of character.

Miss Lyall makes a mistake, very common among inexperienced novelists, in taking the part of her heroine too warmly and too consistently. Probably it would be the best rule for such writers to deny themselves the pleasure of taking the part of any of their characters or of giving their own opinions at all. The heroine in 'Won by Waiting' is a girl with whom girls may possibly sympathize; older people must find it hard to bear with so much fanciful repining. Though the scene is laid in Auvergne, in Paris during the siege, and at an English deanery, the story is hardly exciting. Excitement would not be expected either in Auvergne or the deanery, but readers would like it at Paris, and especially during the siege. That remark, however, is only in the nature of a worldly hint to Miss Lyall. A novelist has to please and amuse first of all, though many would like to start at a much higher level. 'Won by Waiting,' it should be said, is a thoroughly pure book, written in very tolerable language, only disfigured by the unmeaning use of occasional French words.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. WARNE & Co. send us a handy little volume called *Manners and Tone of Good Society; or, Solecisms to be Avoided*, by a Member of the Aristocracy, under whose guidance we must of course be safe. One would have thought that the tone of good society was too delicate a thing to be taught by plain rules; it might have been compared to the bouquet of choice claret, such, for instance, as we are informed gentlemen invariably drink after dinner, or the colouring of Giorgione, things to make which no rules will teach, things which can be appreciated only after much culture. And in fact the word is surplussage, unless, perhaps, it is to be taken in the sense in which it is used in the advertisements of boot-varnish, "patronized by the *haut ton*," for the book contains some facts about the highest personages in society. The most striking thing about the volume is its solemnity. The author clearly would agree with the lady in one of Mr. Du Maurier's pictures who said of bad language, "It's

worse than wicked, it's vulgar." Society is not to be enjoyed without terrible perils; the smallest forgetfulness may be fatal; a card too much or a call too soon, and the deadly solecism may be committed for which there is no repentance. Even with her language the author seems to have felt as she wrote that she was treading on eggs. A visitor, she says, would follow the servant, who "would walk slowly upstairs a few steps in advance of her, or of him—if the visitor were a gentleman." In pointing out what should not be done she uses the ingenious phrase invented by the Tichborne claimant. When shown a copy of Cesar's Commentaries, "It would be Greek," he said; and so to use a plate at afternoon tea "would be" vulgar. It is too horrible to contemplate the actual commission of the crime; its possibility is bad enough. But there are times when the author herself commits solecisms which may even be called vulgar errors: "chaperone," of course; champagne "is only drunk at dinner"; "the bell would be rang for the purpose"; "when a prince wishes to dance with any lady present, with whom he were unacquainted, his equerry informs her," &c.; and she vacillates as to whether people go "in to" luncheon or "into" it. At other times the author breaks from her self-imposed restraint. A gentleman, she says, can be polite to every set in society. "With a lady it is otherwise. She, like a stately flower, does not care to descend from her *parterre*, to mingle with the flowers of either field or forest; but a gentleman possesses the freedom of a butterfly, and can wander from garden to field and from field to forest *sans se dégrader*." Except in the language, however, it must be admitted that there are but few mistakes in the book; "double entries" for *entrées* is a printer's error, not without absurdity; and the statement that programmes are not used at London balls comes twice over, once in the text and once in a note. It is, perhaps, audacious to suggest to "a member of the aristocracy" that peeresses have been known to call their husbands by their Christian names; and that it would not be the invariable rule to speak of Madame la Comtesse de Montpellier as Madame la Comtesse; she "would be" called Madame de Montpellier. The author might have given some useful suggestions with regard to "tips." She tells the reader not to give them to the servants of the house where he has been dining; but though he is told how much he should give to the parson who marries him, an event which to most men does not happen more than once in a lifetime, he is left without guidance as to tipping the footman and the gamekeeper at a country house, duties he will have to perform over and over again. The chapter on dinner parties is very important. The directions as to large parties and "long tables" are, unfortunately, obscure, and in pointing out the place of the host the author may unconsciously have furnished matter which might throw fresh light on the argument with regard to the eastward position. But when we come to the directions as to eating there is no doubt. "The hand and the mouth should also act in unison—that is to say, the mouth should not be kept open in expectation of the well-laden fork's arrival," &c.; and "when eating grapes, the half-closed hand should be placed to the lips and the stones and skins adroitly allowed to fall into the fingers and quickly placed on the side of the plate, the back of the hand concealing the manoeuvre from view." The author is at work upon other books, the 'Servants' Practical Guide' and 'Society Small Talk.' It must be hoped that in the latter especially she will avoid the grammatical mistakes made in this. The reader who anxiously awaits it may, meanwhile, be pleased to have a specimen. In the chapter on five o'clock teas the author is speaking of introductions, which the hostess might make "either in a formal manner (see chapter on Introductions) or in a semi-formal manner." She would perhaps say, 'Mrs. A., I don't think you know Mrs. B.' She would not say this unless quite certain that Mrs. B. desired the acquaintance of Mrs. A., or that she would have no objection to knowing her; or she would

say, 'Mrs. A. and I were talking about the new church bazaar; are you going to it, Mrs. B.?' or some such remark as this (see 'Society Small Talk'), the object being to draw both ladies into conversation." All of this is correct enough, no doubt, but who on earth wants to be told such things?

The Eleventh Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland (C. 2,311), though not so generally interesting as some of its predecessors, contains some important references to documents illustrative of the social condition of Ireland under Queen Elizabeth. After reporting on the general progress of the work of indexing and calendaring, special note being made of the important Commonwealth Records (see p. 26), a calendar of the *Faints of Elizabeth* (1558-70) is given, occupying over 200 pages of the volume. These faints consist of grants of important offices under the Crown, grants of lands, pardons for offences, grants of charters to incorporate towns, and commissions for the execution of martial law. The state of the country must have been most deplorable, even though it was then for the most part under the wise government of Sir Henry Sidney. Few leases or grants of land were given except under such conditions as mentioned in document No. 474, namely—the maintenance of four English horsemen; the sons and principal servants to use the English language, dress and rule as far as they reasonably can; not to use the Brehon law; not to maintain any man of Irish blood accustomed to bear arms, born outside the county; to keep open all fords on the land, except fords adjoining an Irish county; to live on the premises; not to marry or make compaternity with any Irish living outside of the counties; and no woman having a jointure to marry an Irishman. Many sad pictures of waste and desolation are given in these documents. No. 1,519, for instance, recites that "the provinces of Mounster and Thomonde are for the greatest parte grown so barren, wasted, and desolate, that verie sklender and allmoste no provision at all may for the presente be had in those countreies for the victuelling of our said garrison."

UNDER the title of *The Later Evangelical Fathers* Miss (2) Seeley has written, and Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, & Halliday have published, sketches of the lives of John Newton, Thomas Scott, Charles Simeon, &c. The tone adopted throughout is entirely laudatory, the writer's sympathies being entirely given to the Evangelical party.

MESSRS. BAGSTER & SONS have sent us a copy of the Septuagint with the English translation placed in columns parallel to the Greek.

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN send us a volume of *Little Folks*, one of the best, if not the best, of the magazines for children now published.

SIR WILLIAM KNOLLYS has added his name to the long list of translators of Horace. In the handsome volume which Messrs. Kerby & Edean have printed for private circulation Sir William has wisely abstained from attempting to render all the odes, and has confined himself to a few favourites. The circumstances under which the book appears preclude detailed criticism; but it may be said that the translations attest the culture and the poetical feeling of the venerable translator.

VICTOR GRAF FOLLIOT DE CRENEVILLE (Austrian Vice-Consul at Smyrna) has just brought out an interesting little book on Cyprus, with the title of *Die Insel Cypern in ihrer heutigen Gestalt, ihren ethnographischen und wirthschaftlichen Verhältnissen*. The author was a month in the island in 1876, and had opportunity to visit and to study the principal points of Cyprus. He confines himself to facts, and the only aim of this modest publication is to give a description of Cyprus as it is now, and of its inhabitants as they have been found by their English masters.

We have received from Messrs. Didier, of Paris, a life of Marshal Davout by his daughter the Marquise de Blocqueville. This work has not

much value, for it is as strongly prejudiced and as much one-sided as is generally the case with family biographies, and at the same time it is not very interesting reading. Every student, however, of the history of the First Empire finds useful matter in any biography of any of its leading men which is not merely compiled from other books. Davout is defended at great length by his daughter against the charge of cruelty, but he is not equally well defended against that of rapacity, which also attaches to his name.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

- Keim's (Dr. T.) History of Jesus of Nazara, Vol. 4, translated by A. Ransom, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Walcott's (M. E. C.) Church Work and Life in English Ministers, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 14/ cl.

Law.

- Baker's (Sir S.) Laws Relating to Quarantine, cr. 8vo. 12/6 cl.

Fine Art.

- Planché's (J. R.) Cyclopædia of Costume, Vol. 2, 4to. 78/6 cl.

Poetry and the Drama.

- Chandler's (W. A.) Feuds, a Novel in Verse, with other Tales, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Gilbert's (W. S.) Gretchen, a Play in Four Acts, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Goethe's Faust, translated into English Verse by W. D. Howells, B.A., 12mo. 5/ cl.
Poems for the Seaside, Songs of the Seasons, and Miscellaneous Pieces, by "Marion," cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Simpson's (Jane C.) Linda, and other Poems, imp. 16mo. 10/6
Wood's (J. C.) A Child of the People, and other Poems, 5/ cl.

History and Biography.

- Abbott's (J. S. C.) George Washington Irving, Patriot, General, &c., 12mo. 2/6 cl.
A Life Worth Living, Memorials of Emily Bliss Gould, of Rome, by Leonard W. Bacon, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Blackley's (W.) Events of the Non-Catholic Period of the Church after the Death of Christ, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Calendar of State Papers, Spanish, 1529-30, edited by Gayangos, roy. 8vo. 15/ cl.
Davidson's (Rev. J.) Inverurie and the Earldom of the Gairloch, 4to. 25/ cl.
Rashdall's (H.) John Hus, 8vo. 2/ swd.

Geography and Travel.

- Boddam-Whetham's (J. W.) Koralma and British Guiana, 15/
Scott's (L.) A Nook in the Apennines, illustrated, cr. 8vo. 7/6

Philology.

- Miracle Play of Hasan and Husain, Collected from Oral Tradition by Col. Sir L. Pelly, revised by A. N. Wollaston, 2 vols. roy. 8vo. 32/ cl.
Vinaya Pitakam (The), edited by H. Oldenberg, Vol. 1, The Mahavagga, 2vo. 21/ cl.
Virgil's Æneid, Books 1-6, edited with Notes by Leonhard Schmitz, LL.D., 12mo. 3/6 cl.

Science.

- Allen's (A. H.) Introduction to the Practice of Commercial Organic Analysis, Vol. 1, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Bradthwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Vol. 79, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Challis's (Rev. J.) Lectures on Practical Astronomy and Astronomical Instruments, 8vo. 10/ cl.
Dodd (Rev. J.) On the Value of Human Life, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Hastings's (Dr. H.) Biographical Retrospect of Allopathy and Homœopathy during the Last Thirty Years, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Ricks's (G.) Elementary Arithmetic, and How to Teach It, 4/6
Skertchly's (S. B. J.) Memoirs of the Geological Survey, Manufacture of Gun Flints, roy. 8vo. 17/6 swd.

General Literature.

- A Parisian Sultana, a Translation of Adolphe Belot's 'La Sultane Parisienne,' by H. M. Dunstan, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6
Club Cameos, Portraits of the Day, illustrated, 8vo. 16/ cl.
Cruel London, by Joseph Hutton, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Earle's (Lisette) Between the Lights, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Educational Code of the Prussian Nation in its Present Form, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Farming for Pleasure and Profit, &c., by A. Roland, edited by W. E. Aillet, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
London Society, Vol. 35, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Macfie's (R. A.) Copyrights and Patents for Inventions, Vol. 1, Copyright, 8vo. 5/ cl.
Macquoid's (K. S.) Lost Rose, and other Stories, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Mathews's (Dr. W.) Oratory and Orators, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Nineteenth Century, Vol. 5, 17/ cl.
Rival Captains (The), or Hastings-on-a Ramble-tonia, 5/ cl.
Sidonia, a Novel, by Mrs. Compton Reade, 3 vols. 31/6 cl.
Silver & Co.'s Australian Grazier's Guide, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Spurgeon Birthday and Autographic Register, demy 16mo. 2/6

THE BURIAL OF MOLIÈRE.

AFTER THE FRENCH OF M. J. TRUFFIER, PENSIONNAIRE DE LA COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.

As Molière died unconfessed, the Archbishop of Paris ordered that he should be buried at midnight, with only two priests attendant, and without funeral pomp. It is sometimes said that the mob had to be bribed to permit the passage of the corpse to the graveyard.]

DEAD,—he is dead; the rouge has left a trace
On that thin cheek where shone, perchance, a tear,
Even while the people laugh'd, that held him dear
But yesterday! He died,—and not in grace,—
And many a black-robed minion starts apace,
To slander him whose 'Tartuffe' made them fear,
And gold must buy a passage for his bier,
And bribe the crowd that guards his resting-place.

Oh Molière, for that last time of all
Blind hatred broke upon thee, and went by,
And did but make more fair thy funeral.
Though in the dark men hid thee hastily,
Thy coffin had the cope of night for pall,
For torch the stars along the windy sky.

A. LANG.

THE SIZES OF BOOKS.

Museum and Library, Bristol.

I do not think that any of the three methods suggested by members of the Library Association (*Athen.* May 31) for describing the sizes of books are satisfactory, as they seem based on the exact inch measurement of volumes, which not only would involve a cumbersome notation, but also convey no adequate idea of size without the mechanical aid of a foot-rule. Might not the old method be retained, with a simple qualifying letter or numeral added to each expression of the typical size? Thus, suppose seven dimensions of octavos. I would state the largest size, imperial, as 8vo. a; the next, super-royal, as 8vo. b; the third, royal, as 8vo. c; the fourth, demy, as 8vo. d; the fifth, crown, as 8vo. e; the sixth, post, as 8vo. f; the seventh, foolscap, as 8vo. g. The same affixes would, of course, apply to folios, quartos, and 12mos, it being understood that in every nominal or typical size, whether 12mos, octavos, quartos, or folios, the largest dimensions shall be qualified by the addition of an italic a, and the smallest by g; the medium, or what is usually the nominal size, being always d. The advantage of this method would be that the rarely understood adjectives, atlas, imperial, crown, post, &c., would be avoided, the scale of sizes in the respective typical designations being supplied by one of seven italic letters ranging from a to g inclusive.

JOHN TAYLOR.

CHARLOTTE BRONTË.

I HAVE just become aware of an interesting fact in relation to Charlotte Brontë. There lies before me, through the kindness of a friend, a little document entitled "Tenth Report of the School for Clergymen's Daughters at Casterton. For the year 1837." The origin of names assumed by writers who have afterwards become distinguished would be a curious subject of inquiry; and could we trace these names, we should probably be astonished to find how few of them are the coinage of the imagination. The school at Casterton has been described by Charlotte Brontë; and not only does the Report before me contain, amongst the officials of the school, the gentleman who unwittingly sat for the portrait of Mr. Brocklehurst in 'Jane Eyre,' but also a lady who furnished the *nom de plume* for the great novelist herself. This was a Miss Currer, a lady of literary tastes. She was a patroness of the school, and appears as a donor of 40l., and an annual subscriber of 5l. to its funds. Here is a curious extract from the Report: "The pupils all appear in the same dress. They wear plain straw cottage bonnets; in summer, white frocks on Sundays, and nankeen on other days; in winter, purple stuff frocks, and purple cloth cloaks. For the sake of uniformity, therefore, they are required to bring 3l. in lieu of frocks, pelisse, bonnet, tippet, and frills." The school seems to have been most influentially supported, a large proportion of the bench of bishops, and many members of the aristocracy, subscribing to its funds. Amongst the donors may be mentioned the Hon. Mrs. Howard, for 235l., and "W. E. Gladstone, Esq., M.P." for 10l., while Mrs. Edward Cardwell appears amongst the annual subscribers.

G. BARNETT SMITH.

SALE.

The library of the late Mr. W. P. Hunt, of Ipswich, was sold last week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. We quote the prices which some of the more interesting books realized: Blomefield's History of Norfolk, 1805-10, and Chadwick's Index of Christian and Surnames (with the arms) mentioned in the History, 1862, 13l. 10s.; Pickering's Aldine Edition of the British Poets,

1831, 27l.; Dibdin's Tour in France and Germany, 1821, 23l.; Bibliographical Decameron, 1817, 23l.; Bibliotheca Spenceriana and Ædes Althorpianæ, 1814 and 1822, 18l. 10s.; Milton's Paradise Lost, the first edition, 1667, 11l.; Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 1817-30, 38l.; Percy Society's Publications, 1840-52, 25l.; Bishop Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, first edition, 6l. 7s. 6d.; J. Smith, Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the most Eminent Dutch, Flemish, and French Painters, with Biographical Notices, 12l. 15s.; Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, 1828, 18l. 15s.; Strutt's Dress and Habits of the People of England, original edition, 7l. 5s.; the Works of Shakespeare, edited by J. O. Halliwell, 1853-65, 60l. The same auctioneers have just sold the library and engravings of the late Sir Anthony Panizzi.

THE MITCHELL LIBRARY, GLASGOW.

It is pleasant to record the success which has attended the establishment of the Mitchell Free Public Library in Glasgow. This institution, founded by a munificent bequest of Mr. Stephen Mitchell, a Glasgow merchant, who died in 1874, was opened on the 1st of November, 1877, with a collection of about 9,000 volumes, the management being vested, by the testator's will, in the Corporation of the city. The funds for the support of the library, solely derived from the interest of Mr. Mitchell's legacy, amount to 2,500l. per annum; yet, even with this limited revenue, the library has obtained an importance and success not surpassed, we believe, by any similar institution of a popular kind in the kingdom. The number of volumes now in the library, obtained either by purchase or by gift, is 26,000, a result which reflects great credit on Mr. F. T. Barrett, the librarian, and the committee which supports his energetic administration. While endeavouring to keep abreast of the general literature of the day, the directors have made it their special aim to secure a complete collection of the national literature of Scotland. The collection, as yet necessarily small, is thus classified: (1) Theology and Ecclesiastical History; (2) Civil History; (3) Topography; (4) Biography; (5) Law; (6) Arts and Sciences; (7) Poetry; (8) Language and Dialects; (9) General Literature. Books relating to Glasgow, and early works which were printed there, such as the Foulis editions, form an important section. The "Poets' Corner," referred to some time ago in "Literary Gossip," also forms a separate section, and is supported by a special fund. Among the more valuable acquisitions are the antiquarian library of the late Cosmo Innes, consisting of 1,700 volumes; an entire set of the publications of the Bannatyne Club; the Ewing duplicates, amounting to 1,800 volumes, purchased from Glasgow University, and several thousand volumes from the libraries of the late Prof. Stevenson, of Edinburgh, Lord Neaves, and Mr. Napier, of Shandon. We have also observed a large number of the costly family histories edited by Mr. W. Fraser, of Edinburgh. With wise economy the directors have hitherto refrained from devoting the funds at their disposal to the purchase of works of fiction, but they have recently accepted the gift of a selection of the writings of standard novelists. There is no doubt, however, that the directors will take care that the success which has hitherto attended the library as a place for serious study will not be lessened by this importation of lighter goods.

The library is perfectly free to all visitors, the only restrictive stipulations being the somewhat naive ones that readers shall have clean hands and a becoming behaviour. The number of volumes issued since the opening, in November, 1877, up till 31st May last, as shown by the published weekly returns, was 368,178, in the following proportions: theology and philosophy, 32,312; history, biography, and travels, 106,085; law, commerce, and politics, 6,659; fine arts and sciences, 73,900; poetry and the drama, 33,931; language, 8,282; and miscellaneous literature,

107,009. This yields a daily average, since the opening, of 762 volumes, but the number of volumes issued at the present time is double that of the corresponding period last year. The largest number of volumes issued in a single day was 1,945. The Scottish predilection for metaphysical subjects is strikingly apparent from the statistics given above, nearly one-eleventh of the entire issue belonging to that division.

These figures are exclusive of the readers of magazines. The periodicals received are about 150, embracing the chief magazines of Britain, America, and the Continent; they are laid out on tables in a separate room from that devoted to the consultation of books, and are accessible without any request being made to the attendants. The total number of daily visitors to the library during the past winter may safely be set down at 2,000. We may also mention that the majority of readers belongs to the class of artisans, and that the library is open every lawful day, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

Literary Gossip.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, who has been for some months past travelling about in Cyprus, has in preparation a volume entitled 'Cyprus as I saw it in 1879,' which will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. The same publishers have in the press 'A Ride in Egypt,' by the Rev. W. J. Loftie, being a journal kept during a recent visit to the country. It will be fully illustrated from sketches by the author. Among other things it will contain a literal copy of the famous Table of Abydos.

THE Life of Outram which Sir Frederic Goldsmid (by an unfortunate slip we spoke of him last week as Sir Francis) is preparing will, it is hoped, be out at the beginning of the new year. Although the material is superabundant, Sir Frederic will endeavour to keep the work within the limits of a single volume.

MESSRS. HANSARD'S Monthly Lists of Parliamentary Papers for April and May of the present year have not reached us with their usual punctuality. Among them will be found the Return of Railway Accidents and Casualties for the year ending December 31st, 1878, and a Return of the Signal Arrangements and Systems of Working on Railways. The Physical Observations made by the Officers of the Arctic Expedition, 1875 and 1876, is one of the Papers by Command. Messrs. Hansard have sent us their List of Parliamentary Papers for the Sixth Session of the Twenty-first Parliament of Queen Victoria, 1878-9, up to the month of June, to which is annexed an alphabetical index. 210 Reports and Papers, 199 Bills, and 143 Papers by Command will be found in this very instructive summary of the Monthly Lists.

THE members of the London Library have just given a substantial proof of their confidence in the stability and abiding prosperity of the institution. A sum of 20,000*l.* being asked for, on debentures at four and a half per cent., to complete the purchase of the freehold of the premises in St. James's Square, tenders were sent in by members of the Library for 40,200*l.*

LADY HARDY is on the point of starting for a tour in Canada and the United States. She intends writing an account of her experiences.

THE second annual meeting of the Library Association will be held in the Manchester

Town Hall on September 23rd, 24th, and 25th. Prominence will be given at the meeting to the subject of the libraries and special collections of Lancashire and to the organization and administration of free public libraries, to which one day will be entirely devoted. Visits to various libraries and institutions will be arranged. A collection of catalogues, specimens of bookbinding, and library appliances in general, will be exhibited. A report on the free libraries throughout the kingdom is being prepared, and papers have been promised on 'The Amendment of the Free Library Acts'; on 'The Employment of Women in Libraries'; on 'Special Collections in Lancashire and Cheshire'; on 'The French Library System,' by the Baron de Watteville; on 'Insurance of Libraries,' &c. At the last meeting of the Council of the Association in London, Mr. Alderman Baker was elected vice-president in place of the late Dr. Malet, of Dublin; and Mr. C. W. Sutton, Chief Librarian of the Manchester Free Library, was elected a member of the Council in place of the late Dr. Crestadoro. The Local Executive Committee have issued a circular with a view to forming a guarantee fund.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have in preparation a new series of "Classical Reading Books" for the lower forms of schools, selected from the best Greek and Latin authors. Each volume, containing about 120 pp., 18mo., and consisting of a short introduction, text, and full elementary notes at the end, will be published at eightpence. The names of the editors selected will show that an effort has been made to obtain for the series good scholarly work, and an endeavour will be made to illustrate each author from all the various points of view brought out by modern learning. The following volumes will appear in the course of July and August, viz., 'The First Book of Horace's Odes,' edited by Mr. T. E. Page, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; 'The Fifth Æneid of Virgil,' edited by Rev. A. Calvert, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; 'Selections from Ovid,' edited by Mr. E. S. Shuckburgh, late Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; 'The Second and Third Books of Cæsar's Gallic War,' edited by Mr. W. G. Rutherford, late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford; 'Thucydides, Book IV., ch. 1-41,' edited by Mr. C. E. Graves, Classical Lecturer and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; 'Selections from Books VII. and VIII. of Herodotus,' edited by Mr. A. H. Cooke, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Several other volumes, including 'A Select Latin Anthology,' edited by Prof. John Mayor, and 'Selections from the Greek Elegiac Poets,' edited by Rev. H. Kynaston, Principal of Cheltenham College, are in preparation, and will be published in due course.

MESSRS. BICKERS & SON intend bringing out shortly a new edition of Mrs. Cowden Clarke's 'Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines,' illustrated in photography from paintings by Mr. W. S. Herrick and Mr. T. F. Dicksee.

THE Rev. David Landsborough, of Kilmarnock, son of Dr. Landsborough, a scientific writer of some note in his day, has in the press a volume entitled 'Contributions to Local History,' exhibiting traits of Scottish life during last century.

It is reported that a Scottish publishing house contemplates the republication of 'The Black Book of Taymouth,' should permission be obtained to do so. This volume was originally edited by Mr. Cosmo Innes for a Scottish Club, and, besides valuable matter of a purely historical kind, gave to the world 'The Testament of Duncan Laideus,' a vigorous satire on the Romish clergy, referred to by Pennant and Warton.

MR. W. H. TURNER, author of the calendar of the charters preserved in the Bodleian Library, is preparing an edition of 'Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford, with Extracts from other Documents illustrating its Municipal History: Henry VIII. to Elizabeth (1509-1603),' under the direction of Mr. R. S. Hawkins, Town Clerk of Oxford. It will be published by subscription by Messrs. Parker & Co.

MR. LITCHFIELD MOSELEY, author of 'The Charity Dinner' and other sketches which have been most popular at public readings, died at his residence in Dalston on the 21st inst., at the comparatively early age of forty years.

THE inauguration of the Burns monument at Kilmarnock will take place on the 9th of August. The entire cost of the work will, it is said, be about 3,000*l.*

MR. AIGNER, of Buda-Pest, is preparing for publication a grand 'Petöfi-Album,' to contain contributions by all the chief living editors and translators of Petöfi's works. A great number of well-known German authors have arranged to contribute to this international work. The *Koszoru* for July is to contain a map of Segesvár, and a plan of the battle there, in which Petöfi is generally supposed to have lost his life. The plan has been executed by Dr. Lengyel, who was a surgeon in the Hungarian National army and an eye-witness of the battle, but is scarcely likely to throw any light upon the patriot poet's mysterious fate, whatever the explanatory letter-press may do.

A NEW novel, entitled 'Madelon,' from the pen of Mrs. Leith Adams, the author of 'Winstowe,' &c., in three volumes, will be issued early in July by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett.

THE account in the July number of *Blackwood* of the March to Ekowé and the Defence and Relief of Col. Pearson is from the pen of an officer on Col. Pearson's staff. Mr. Gladstone contributes an article to the *British Quarterly* on 'The Evangelical Movement.'

PROF. A. MÜLLER, of Halle, writes:—

"Allow me to correct, at least to complete, the last sentence of the notice respecting my projected edition of Ibn Abi Oseibia, Ibn el-Qifti, &c., which you have been kind enough to insert in your number of May 24th. It is, indeed, not impossible that I may feel myself induced to claim the patronage of the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft in due time for this publication, but there have been no transactions in this matter until now, nor can there be any so long as I am a member of the Council of that Society."

WE are sorry to hear that the commission of the French Budget has rejected the reasonable demand of the Minister of Public Instruction and refused to create at the Collège de France a chair of Celtic philology. On the other hand, the same commission desires to have a professorship for the history of religions.

The latter would no doubt be a useful chair, but that the former is of more importance, especially for France, where the Breton is still a living language, no one can deny. We hope, therefore, that the Chamber and the Senate may yet prefer the Celtic professorship.

THE first issue of books for the sixth year has this week been delivered to the members of the Hunterian Club, and consists of Thomas Lodge's 'Reply to Stephen Gosson's Schoole of Abuse' [1580?]; 'An Alarum Against Vsurers,' 1584; 'Wits Miserie,' 1596; and Part V. of the Bannatyne MS., 1568. Mr. E. W. Gosse, whose memoir on Samuel Rowlands has just been printed and will appear with the next issue, has consented to write for the Club a critical essay on Thomas Lodge and his works.

DR. LUDWIG PROESCHOLDT, whose edition of Mucedorus we have noticed, is now collating in our libraries the earliest editions of 'Faire Em and the Shoemaker's Holiday,' which he intends to bring out in Germany.

MR. MADAN, Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, is preparing a bibliography of books and essays printed at Oxford.

DR. CARL ABEL, of Budapest, is preparing a new critical edition of Musæus, Orpheus, and other minor Greek poetry based upon MSS. to be found in Italian, French, English, Dutch, and German libraries.

THE Syriac text of 'Kalil v' Dimna,' which Dr. W. Wright, of Cambridge, has prepared for press from a unique MS. at Dublin, will be printed at the Clarendon Press. This text, although a translation from the Arabic, will be of importance not only for Syriac lexicography, but also for a history of the translations of this popular book in so many languages.

PROF. IGNAZIO GUIDI, of Rome, has in the press an essay in Italian on the home of the Semitic race.

It is only fair to Mr. Bentley to state that he has proved to us, since the publication of our criticism last week of 'A Victim of the Falk Laws,' that the suspicions which we entertained about the existence of a German original of that book are completely unfounded. We mentioned at the time how glad we should be if those suspicions were removed, and now that they have been we hasten to acknowledge our satisfaction, which is partly increased by the fact that our unwittingly unjust criticism may have led to the elucidation of the mystery. The existence of the German original had certainly been most admirably concealed by the German censorship, which used all possible endeavours to lead inquirers to fancy that they were on a wild-goose chase. The discretion of the censorship and the success of its exertions form a curious piece of the history of our own times, and the fact that this discretion should have been used about this book, 'A Victim of the Falk Laws,' makes it obvious that its character or composition, or both, make it of some real danger to the German Government, and therefore of very considerable interest to the student of history. The publisher of the German original, which Mr. Bentley has shown us, is Groppe, of Trèves.

THE *Alma Mater* of Vienna, the organ of the Austrian University youth, states that the result of the prize competition for the best

"Studenten-lieder" will be made known early in July, at a special *Kneipe* of the Vienna academical singing clubs. No less than 400 songs have been received by the prize committee, or "Preisrichter Kollegium," as they grandly name themselves. The "crowned" works are to be sung at the above-mentioned *Kneipe*.

MR. HAGGERSTON has been elected chief librarian of the Newcastle Free Library.

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH's new story, which we mentioned some time ago, is appearing in the *Glasgow Weekly Herald*.

SCIENCE

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

AT their meeting on Monday last, the Council of the Royal Geographical Society adopted two somewhat important resolutions, one of which involves the discontinuance of the annual course of scientific lectures, which, after a trial of three sessions, have, from various causes, proved a manifest failure. The other resolution makes provisional arrangements for affording to intending travellers instruction in surveying and mapping, including the fixing of positions by astronomical observations. This, no doubt, will prove a great boon to travellers, who, however anxious to obtain the necessary preliminary training, have hitherto found much difficulty in acquiring the qualifications needful for scientific exploring.

The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund have decided on issuing a subscription large-paper edition of their Survey of Western Palestine. The number of copies will be limited to two hundred and fifty; each copy will be numbered and signed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The work will comprise six or more quarto volumes, which will contain the whole of the memoirs of Lieuts. Conder and Kitchener, together with several hundreds of special plans and drawings made by those officers, the Arabic name lists, transliterated and translated, and the great map in twenty-six sheets. The price of the edition will be twelve guineas. The prospectus has been already issued to the General Committee, by whom a number of copies have been subscribed; it will next week be placed in the hands of the body of subscribers to the Society, and afterwards, if any copies remain, it will be advertised for the general public. The Committee promise that no cheaper edition shall be published. There will probably, therefore, be no difficulty in getting the whole work subscribed.

Col. Wilson, who is now in Asia Minor as Consul General, placed in the hands of the Committee of the Fund before leaving England a paper on the masonry of the Haram of Jerusalem, in which he has embodied not only the observations made by himself, and originally published in the notes to the Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem, but also those due to Col. Warren, Lieut. Conder, Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, M. Clermont Ganneau, and Herr Schick. This valuable paper will be published in the October number of the Society's *Quarterly Statement*. Col. Wilson will still continue to act as one of the editors of the Survey of Western Palestine. Mr. George Grove has resigned his post as co-editor, and his place has been taken by Capt. Anderson, R.E.

The July number of the *Quarterly Statement*, which will be issued next week, contains an account of a most curious cave in the Wady Suweinit, which has been recently examined by the Rev. A. H. Rawnsley. It is marked on the new map in the Mogharet el Jai. The Rev. W. F. Birch, of Manchester, who has from time to time published in the Society's *Journal* some very remarkable topographical theories, fixed upon this wady as the real site of the Rock of Rimmon, and invited search for such a cave as would fulfil his requirements. Dr. Chaplin, of Jerusalem, in sending home the report of the discovery, agrees with

Mr. Birch that the place now examined may very well be the Rock of the Pomegranate where Saul pitched his tent, and the rock in which the 600 Benjamites lived for four months.

The survey of Cyprus, which had been entrusted to Lieut. H. H. Kitchener, R.E., who surveyed Galilee for the Palestine Exploration Fund, has been abandoned, for the present at least, for want of funds. Mr. Kitchener has returned to England.

It seems probable that a part, at least, of the mystery which has so long shrouded Káfristán will be cleared away, for, as stated by Mr. Blanford in his address to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Major Tanner has discovered, near Jellalabad, some relics of the old Káfr (pre-Mohammedan) rulers, and more particularly has found a subterranean palace, which has been already partially excavated. He has also made inquiries about those mysterious people the inhabitants of Káfristán, and finds that there are at least ten dialects of the Káfr language; of these dialects, which, as might be supposed, are Aryan, he is compiling a glossary. Having heard of a tribe called Chuguni, who can muster 6,000 fighting men, and are neighbours of the Káfirs, he by aid of his interpreter succeeded in getting two of them to visit him. He describes them as wild ragged fellows, of pale complexions and thin features, their legs clothed with coarse goat's-hair socks, then an outer covering of goat's hair, and curious untanned shoes tied on in a cunning fashion. They assured Major Tanner that his life would be safe in their own valley, and promised to repeat their visit and bring two Láí Káfirs. "It is with the Chuguni," writes the Major, "that I must enter Káfristán if I do it at all. They are half Káfr themselves, and though professed Mussalmáns they seem to have their sympathies more with the hereditary enemies of their co-religionists than with the Muhammadans."

The journey of Col. Grodekof from the Oxus to Herat, referred to in the recent annual address to the Royal Geographical Society, is of considerable importance from a political and geographical point of view. From Mazar-i-Sharif to Maimana via the Saripul valley, his route is entirely new, though beyond Maimana it coincides partly with the route given by Col. Palmer and partly with that of General Ferrier. The journey will shed much light on the somewhat complicated orography of the Paropamisus (as it is usually called), which, according to our present knowledge, appears really to consist of a main range, Safed Koh (forming a continuation of the Hindu Kush), surrounded by an irregular mass of dependent chains or spurs, rather than three parallel ranges, as it has been the fashion of late to represent it on the maps.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

Monte Dolce, Mount Etna, June 7, 1879.

ON May 26th some keepers of the municipal woodlands of Castiglione, while returning to their hut on Mount Etna at nightfall, noticed that the earthquakes felt during the day had done some damage to their sheltering-place. While consulting among themselves if it was prudent to encamp in the open air the hut fell down with a loud crash, and at the same time a crevasse, 3,000 ft. long and 20 ft. wide, opened a few steps from the horrified group. These were the first witnesses of the eruption. The direction of the fissure was south-east to north-west. Smoke, ashes, stone, and lava made their appearance, amidst shocks of earthquake and thunder and lightning. It is fair to say that the *miss en scène* of the eruption during that memorable night and the two following days was grand and impressive beyond description; but it is still more just to state that the whole affair was much ado about nothing, in fact a *ridiculous mss.* The centre of the eruption lies in a basin, surrounded by Monte Nero, 2,035 mètres, Monte Palomba, 2,066 mètres, Ponte di Ferro, and Timpa Rossa, the very place of the outburst of 1809. During the whole of the 27th the lava had enough to do to fill up the above-named basin; but at one o'clock on the morning of the 28th it made its appearance on the

edge of the mountain and began to flow down the steep slope, the average speed being 3,000 mètres a day.

The stream of lava, as I saw it to-day, is 10,500 mètres long; it descends from 2,000 to 512 mètres, stopping on the southern bank of the river Alcantara, one of the most precious streams of Sicily, because it irrigates a tract of land which gives food to nearly 200,000 people. As far as the lava remains on the slope it is but 75 mètres wide; it crosses the woodlands of Castiglione and some scanty pasture grounds between the lava of 1646, called Della Marchesa, and that of 1614-1624, called Lava di Collebasso; then it enters the bed of a dry torrent, called Fosso di Passopisciaro, which is bridged over by the national road connecting Taormina and Piedimonte with the centre of the island.

At 8.30 P.M. of the 29th the fiery stream had reached the bridge, the scene of its destruction was witnessed by thousands of people, and it was the most impressive detail of the whole affair. It took nearly two hours to get rid of the obstruction, both of the bridge and of the embankment of the road. Finally, everything was carried away, and the lava could freely spread in the plain below. Here the eruption was virtually over; it is true that the stream continued to advance for a couple of kilomètres more, but this was on account of the pressure above, not from any fresh supply of melted silice. On the line of the national road I found the lava between 700 and 800 mètres wide, and 30 to 35 mètres high; it had already cooled to the extent that military orders could be carried across by daring officers. I sat myself on the scorier, not feeling any sense of heat, except from the scorching sun. At night perfect stillness, perfect obscurity, nothing to warn one of the eruption, which the telegraph and the papers have magnified beyond common sense. It was too funny to see the inhabitants of Moio—of that Moio which had already been described as obliterated, with immense loss of life and property—enjoy the cool evening breeze, thinking of Mount Etna as much as of Zululand.

The amount of lava vomited by the crater of Monte Nero amounts to 11,000,000 cubic mètres; the volume of the ashes (which have reached Reggio and Messina) some 5,000,000 or 6,000,000—a mere nothing. R. LANCIANI.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—June 19.—W. Spottiswoode, Esq., D.C.L., President, in the chair.—Eleven of the newly elected Fellows were admitted into the Society.—The following papers were read: 'On the Existence of Liebreich's Protogin in the Brain,' by Messrs. A. Gamgee and E. Blankenhorn.—'Note on the Existence of a Milk-Curdling Ferment in the Pancreas,' by Dr. W. Roberts.—'On some recent Improvements made in the Mountings of the Telescopes at Birr Castle,' by Lord Rosse.—'The Measurement of the Ratio of Lateral Contraction to Longitudinal Extension of a Body under Strain,' by Mr. A. Mallock.—'On the Motion of Two Spheres in a Fluid,' by Mr. W. M. Hicks.—'Microscopical Researches in High Power Definition,' by Dr. Royston-Pigott.—'Note on their Spectroscopic Papers,' by Profs. Living and Dewar.—'The Determination of the Effects of Tidal Friction by a Graphical Method,' by Mr. G. H. Darwin.—'Researches in Chemical Equivalence: Part III. Nickelous and Cobaltous Sulphates,' by Messrs. E. J. Mills and J. J. Smith.—'An Account of Experiments on the Influence of Colloids upon Crystalline Form, and on Movements observed in Mixtures of Colloids with Crystalloids,' by Dr. W. M. Ord.—'On the Formation of Hydrocyanic Acid in the Electric Arc,' by Prof. J. Dewar.—'On the Production of Coloured Spectra by Light,' by Capt. Abney.—'Relation between the Atomic Weights and certain Physical Properties (Melting Point, Boiling Point, and Heat of Formation) of Elements and Compounds,' by Mr. T. Carnelley.—'Separate Enumerations of Primes of the Form $4n+1$, and of the

Form $4n+3$,' by Mr. J. W. L. Glaisher.—'Observations on the Effects of Chloroform and Ether on the Radial Tracing,' by Dr. H. Jones.—'On a New Tide Predictor,' by Mr. E. Roberts.—'Double Refraction and Dispersion in Iceland Spar: an Experimental Investigation, with a Comparison with Huyghens's Construction for the Extraordinary Wave,' by Mr. R. T. Glazebrook.—'On the Vapour Densities of Potassium and Sodium,' by Prof. Dewar.—'The Physical Properties of Liquid Acetylene,' by Mr. G. Ansdell.—'On the Origin of the Mineral Structure and Chemical Characters of Ophites and Related Rocks,' by Profs. King and Rowney.—'Note upon the Behaviour of Oxalic Acid and the Oxalates of the Alkalies, and of Potassium Iodide,' by Dr. Downes and Mr. T. B. Blunt.—'Preliminary Experiments on the Effects of long-continued Stress on the Elasticity of Metals,' by Mr. J. T. Bottomley.—'Note on the Paper (read April 24th) "A Summary of an Inquiry into the Function of Respiration at various Altitudes on the Island and Peak of Teneriffe,"' by Dr. W. Marcott.—'Agricultural, Botanical, and Chemical Results of Experiments with different Manures on the Mixed Herbage of permanent Meadow, conducted for more than Twenty Years in succession on the same Land,' by Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert.—'Researches on the Comparative Structure of the Cortex Cerebri,' by Mr. W. B. Lewis.—'Report to the Committee on Solar Physics on the Basic Lines common to Spots and Prominences,' by Mr. J. N. Lockyer.—'On a New Method of studying Metallic Vapours,' by Mr. J. N. Lockyer.—and 'Supplementary Note on the Volumetric Estimation of Sugar by an Ammoniated Cupric Test, giving Reduction without Precipitation,' by Dr. Pavy.—The Society adjourned over the long vacation to Thursday, November 20th.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—June 23.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Major-General S. W. Crawford, Col. J. B. Finlay, Col. C. M'Mahon, Lieut. R. C. Temple, Rev. T. Foulkes, Rev. P. W. Wyatt, Messrs. C. A. Barclay, T. B. Edmonds, M. P. Hart, W. Harwood, R. W. Lees, W. R. Smith, and A. B. Wyld.—The papers read were: 'Reports received from Mr. Keith Johnston, commanding the East African Expedition—1, Excursion to the Usambara Hills; 2, Information obtained regarding Routes between Dar-es-Salaam and Lake Nyassa.'

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 19.—F. Onvry, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. Adam exhibited and presented a box of money weights.—The Rev. I. G. Lloyd presented a photo-lithograph of the rectory house at Cliffe-at-Hoo, Kent, and two photographs of the church before and after the injuries inflicted by restoration. Mr. Lloyd also exhibited a silver paten of the fourteenth century, with an enamelled representation of the Holy Trinity in the centre, which some incumbent of Cliffe-at-Hoo had caused to be gilt.—Dr. Sieveking exhibited and presented the photograph of a remarkable portrait, now at Hamburg, of Marquart Schlegel (Latinized Siegelius), a distinguished physician and anatomist, born at Hamburg in 1605, who expounded the views and defended the originality of our own Harvey.—Mr. J. G. Waller presented a tracing of a wall-painting at Raunds Church, Northamptonshire, being one of a series representing the legend of St. Katharine of Alexandria.—Mr. A. Nesbitt exhibited a large round disc of beachwood, which appeared to have been intended as a stamp for a cheese or for butter; also a bronze figure of St. George of the fifteenth century, procured at Venice.—Mr. J. L. Fytche exhibited a bronze stirrup of the fifteenth century, found in the manor of Legburn, Lincolnshire, on the site of an old priory.—The Rev. H. M. Scarth communicated an account of some excavations on the site of a palace or manor-house at Mudgley Wedmore.—Mr. E. Peacock exhibited a rubbing of a brass in Everton Church, Nottingham, in memory of Anthony Nevill. Mr. Peacock also

communicated an account of a communion table at Bottesford.—Mr. G. T. Clark exhibited a Customary of the manor and soke of Rothley, in the county of Leicester, a franchise described in Domesday as having been held by the Confessor, and being held as ancient demesne by the Conqueror at the date of the survey. After one or two temporary alienations the manor and soke were granted by Henry III. to the Order of the Temple, when they were at once erected into a preceptory. On the fall of the Templars, after a short interval, the preceptory became the property of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and was then combined with the manor of Great Dalby to form a commandery. This so remained till the general dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII., when the manor and soke of Rothley were alienated, at first to Ambrose Cave, and finally granted and sold to a cadet of the family of Babington. In his descendants the estate remained for nearly three centuries, when it passed into the female line, and is now, with the MSS. exhibited, the property of Mr. H. R. Parker. The Customary has generally been attributed to the 29th Henry III., the date of the royal grant to the Templars. Evidently, however, the franchises and tenures are of much earlier date, probably as old as the original formation of the soke, long before the Norman invasion. The manor-house, always known as Rothley Temple, is probably in great measure the work of the first Babington grantee, but the chapel and ante-chapel incorporated within are far older, and it is evident from their style and details are of the reign of Henry III., and therefore the work of the Templars.—The Rev. F. Hopkinson exhibited two New Years' Gifts Rolls of the respective dates, 30 Hen. VIII. and 26 Elizabeth.—Mr. H. H. Howorth communicated an elaborate paper 'On Epochs of Northern Art: Part I. The Sassanian and Cufic Style.' The author began by objecting to the terminology of prehistoric archaeology as vague and indefinite, as applying terms of only local meaning generically, and confusing mere stages of art culture with differences of race. In this paper, dealing with the last chapter of prehistoric archaeology, namely, the epoch immediately preceding the introduction of Christianity into the north of Europe in the ninth century, the author proposed to describe a large series of silver objects, found wherever the Norsemen settled, and no doubt introduced by them, as of the Cufic or Sassanian style. The author traced out in detail the progress of the Arabs on both sides of the Caspian, and showed how their enterprise had reached the northern limits of Siberia on the east of the Ural Mountains, and the White Sea on the west of the same chain, and how the flourishing and highly cultivated communities of the Khazars and the Bulgars on the Volga were regularly visited by their travellers and traders. On the other hand, he showed from Arab and Byzantine authorities how Russia, as far east as the Volga, was a constant resort of the Norsemen, and quoted some graphic details about the manners of the northern rovers from Ibn Fozlan and other Arab writers. This intercourse of the Norsemen with the country of the Lower Volga is amply confirmed by the numerous Norse graves which have been found and explored on the Russian rivers. This intercourse also accounted for the hoards of Samani and other eastern coins and ornaments of silver found with them, and distributed over all the north of Europe. The author reserved a detailed description of these objects, and especially of two very singular pargues found in Ireland, for another occasion, but claimed to have proved that they were of Cufic and Neo-Sassanian origin, whence the name which he proposed should be given them. The above is a too brief abstract of a paper which opens up lines of inquiry which will be fruitful of important results.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—June 18.—Mr. H. S. Cuning in the chair.—It was announced that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales had again consented to be patron for the Annual Congress, which will be held at Great Yarmouth.

—A large number of antiquities were exhibited, among which the following call for special mention:—An alchemic vessel, by the Rev. S. M. Mayhew, in the form of a dove, of Spanish workmanship, which probably contained love potions.—By Mr. W. Myers, a classified series of terra-cotta heads from many places in Asia Minor and Italy: the nose in almost every case had been broken by the finders, and it was pointed out that this was done to prevent the finder being "haunted" by the spirit of the object represented.—By Mr. L. Brock, a series of fragments of Samian ware from Bucklersbury.—The first paper was 'On the Coronation Medal of George I.,' by Mr. G. G. Adams.—The Chairman read a paper upon St. Felix, first Bishop of Dunwich, who died A.D. 650. There are sixteen saints in the Roman Calendar of similar name. St. Felix is represented with the jonquil flower.—The Rev. S. M. Mayhew reported further discoveries at Lincoln. A milestone has been found standing in the centre of four great ways, as it did 1600 years ago. The inscription, which has been deciphered by Mr. Wordsworth, contains the name of Victorinus. The stone stands 7 ft. 3 in. high, and has been removed to the cathedral cloisters.—A drawing of a pavement was exhibited by Mr. Parker, and it was announced that Mr. Allis had preserved several of the singular pedestals found recently.—Mr. W. Money described a Roman interment, recently discovered at Hampstead Norris, and the proceedings were brought to a close by a paper by Mr. W. De Gray Birch, who called attention to the inscription on the so-called Ovin's stone, in Ely Cathedral.

LINNEAN.—June 19.—Prof. Allman, President in the chair.—Mr. C. Holme was elected a Fellow.—Attention was called to two new folio volumes 'On the British Freshwater Fishes,' by the Rev. W. Houghton. These illustrate in colours all the known and new species.—A paper was read 'On a Remarkable Branched Syllis from the Challenger Expedition,' by Dr. W. C. McIntosh. This Polychete worm (*S. ramosa*), got in a sponge at the Philippines, is thread-like in thickness, with branches intricately arranged among the sponge meshwork, and possibly with one head to many branches. Buds and secondary buds are very numerous on the latter, and in a free female foot bristle-tufts were observed. Altogether this branched annelid manifestly differs from anything hitherto recorded.—There followed 'Remarks on *Carpesium cernuum* as indigenous to Australia,' by Mr. F. M. Bailey. This botanist supports Mr. Bernay's view as to the plant not being introduced to the Antipodes, but endemic.—Mr. A. Hammond placed the main facts before the Society of a paper by him, 'On the Thorax of the Blowfly.' He referred to the views held by Audouin, Westwood, Burmeister, Lowne, and others, and pointed out from his own dissections wherefore he dissented from the opinions of the majority of these workers. He concluded that, from the analogy presented by other insects, from the evidence derivable from the phenomena of developmental change, and from a study and consideration of the nervous and muscular systems, all combine to show that the thorax of the diptera, as illustrated in the blow, is almost exclusively mesothoracic. This conviction is quite at variance with that promulgated by Lowne in his researches on the blowfly.—The Rev. J. M. Crombie gave 'An Enumeration of the Lichens in the Herbarium of the late Robert Brown in the British Museum.' These were collected in 1802-5, during the notable voyage of Capt. Flinders to New Holland and Tasmania, to the appendix of which a few of the common species were indicated. Many specimens bear Brown's MS. names, and are now for the first time described. A paucity of "saxicole" species in this, as in recent collections of exotic lichens, is to be regretted.—A paper was read 'On recent Species of Heteropora,' by Mr. G. Bask. Excepting a solitary example in the British Museum, from Japan, lately described by Mr. Waters, our knowledge of these Polyzoa has been derived from

fossil forms. Mr. Bask now adds to information on the living types as derived from the Challenger Expedition material.—The abstract of a 'Contribution to the Flora of Northern China,' by Messrs. J. G. Baker and S. Le M. Moore, dealt with 600 specimens in the Kew Herbarium, which were collected by Mr. J. Ross in the little frequented province of Selim King, 40°-42° N. lat. Though many species among these are already known, yet the discovery of such forms as *Exochorda serratifolia*—an addition to a genus that has for many years remained monotypic—*Saxifraga Rossii*, *Brachylites paridiformis*, and *Betula exaltata*, along with several altogether new species, renders the collection a valuable one.—The Rev. J. M. Crombie briefly indicated the substance of a reply by him to Dr. Stirton's remarks on his paper on the Challenger lichens.—Then followed a paper by Pastor H. D. I. Wallengren (of Sweden), 'On the Species of Caddis-flies (Pteryganea) described by Linnæus in his Fauna Suecica,' with notes on, and communicated, by Mr. R. McLachlan. Twenty-five species undergo a critical revision.—'On the Bell Bird' was a paper by Dr. J. Murie, taken as read.

ZOOLOGICAL.—June 17.—Prof. W. H. Flower, President, in the chair.—The Secretary read a Report on the additions to the Menagerie during May, and called special attention to several novelties.—Mr. Slater exhibited a skin of *Ara glauca*, from Mr. Boucard's collection, obtained at Corrientes, and stated that having compared it with the *Ara* now in the Gardens, purchased in June, 1860, and hitherto named *A. glauca*, he had come to the conclusion that the living bird belonged to the allied form *Ara leari*.—Prof. Flower called attention to the skull of the female Sealion which had lately died at the Southport Aquarium, and pointed out that it belonged to *Otaria Gillepsii*, and not, as had been supposed, to *Otaria stelleri*.—Mr. C. G. Danford exhibited and made remarks on some remarkable antlers of deer obtained during his recent journey in Asia Minor.—Prof. Newton exhibited skins of some rare species of birds obtained in Jamaica.—Mr. F. D. Godman exhibited and made remarks on a drawing of the Manatee by Mr. Wolf, taken from the specimen lately living in the Westminster Aquarium.—Hans Graf von Berlepsch exhibited and made remarks on the skins of two varieties of the Long-tailed Titmouse (*Mecistura caudata*), which occurred near Cassel, in Germany, one of which appeared to be the same as the British form of this bird.—Papers were read: by Dr. J. Murie, on the Manatee, containing the results of his examination of the specimen which was lately living in the Westminster Aquarium,—from Mr. A. H. Garrod, on the brain and on other points in the structure of the adult male Hippopotamus which died in the Gardens in March, 1878, and on the mechanism of respiration as well as of the retraction of the head and limbs in certain Chelonia,—by Dr. G. Jeffreys, on the second part of his work on the Mollusca of the Lightning and Porcupine Expeditions, embracing the families from Anomiidae to Arcidae. The number of species noticed was 100, of which four were new to science, and fifteen were hitherto unfigured. Particulars were given of the geographical and geological distribution of all the species, and their synonymy was discussed. Some species of Leda and Malletia were Sicilian fossils of the Pliocene formation, and had not been previously known as recent or living. These species occurred at great depths, a fact which showed that the sea-bed in that part of the Mediterranean had been considerably raised since the Tertiary epoch,—by Mr. E. R. Alston, on the *Acanthomys leucopus* of Gray, showing that it does not belong to the genus Acanthomys, but to Mus proper: as the name *leucopus* is preoccupied in the latter genus, he proposed to call the species *Mus terra regina*,—by Mr. W. L. Distant, on the African species of lepidoptera of the genus Papilio: a new species from Magila, East Africa, was described, and the name of *Papilio Hornimani* was proposed for it,—from

the Count T. Salvadori, on the new Pheasant from Western Sumatra which he had recently described as *Acomys inornatus*,—by Messrs. Godman and Salvin, on some hitherto unrecorded diurnal lepidoptera, obtained by the Rev. G. Brown in Duke of York Island and New Ireland, together with descriptions of some apparently new species,—from Mr. F. J. Bell, on the species of the genus *Tripeustes*,—and by Messrs. Slater and Salvin, on the birds of Bolivia, based principally upon an examination of the specimens obtained by Mr. Buckley during two expeditions into that country.

CHEMICAL.—June 19.—Dr. Roscoe in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On Gardenin,' by Dr. Stenhouse and Mr. C. E. Groves. This substance has been extracted from "Dekamali gum," the resin of the *Gardenia lucida*.—'On Dry Copper-Zinc Couples and Analogous Agents,' by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe. By treating nine parts of coarse zinc filings with one part of finely divided copper in a flask over a Bunsen flame until the filings begin to lose their shape, dark grey granular masses are obtained. These masses constitute the dry copper-zinc couple, which is found to equal in activity the well-known moist copper-zinc couple prepared by immersing zinc foil in copper sulphate solution; ten grammes of the dry couple convert five c.c. of ethyl iodide into zinc ethiodide in about six minutes. Couples of other metals were tried, but none was found to be in practice superior to that formed of copper and zinc.—'On the Action of Sulphuric Acid on the Hydrocarbons of the Formula $C_{10}H_{16}$,' by Drs. Armstrong and Tilden. The authors deny the statement made by Ribau that the product of the above action yields a distillate when steam is passed through it consisting of cymene, with a liquid isomeride of terpene; this so-called terebene is really inactive camphene, melting at 47°. The crude colophene remaining after the distillation in steam yields on distillation 10-30 per cent. of volatile substances, inactive camphene, terpine, a paraffin-like body, an optically inactive camphor, &c.—'Researches on the Terpenes, Camphor, and Allied Compounds: Part I. On Hydrocarbons associated with the Terpenes, and on the Formation of Cymene from Terpenes and Allied Compounds; II. On the Action of Iodine on Terpenes; III. Camphor Derivatives,' by Dr. Armstrong.—'Contributions to the History of Starch and its Transformations,' by Messrs. H. F. Brown and Heron. The authors have examined in a most elaborate manner the action of malt extract at various temperatures and under varied conditions on potato starch.—'On the Determination of Nitric Acid by means of Indigo with especial reference to Water Analysis,' by Mr. R. Warington. The author gives the results of much experience with this process, which has the advantages of great simplicity, speed, and delicacy; the results are, however, conditioned by many circumstances which must be known before the method can be applied with delicacy.—'Notes on the Purple of the Ancients,' by Dr. E. Schunck. The author has worked up about four hundred specimens of *Purpura lapillus*, a shell-fish found at Hastings, &c., and extracted the cyst containing the yellowish secretion, which in sunlight becomes purple and forms a permanent dye stuff. The colouring matter apparently belongs to an unknown member of the indigo-blue group.—'On the Heat of Formation of Aniline, Picoline, Teluidine, Lutidine, Pyridine, Dipicoline, Pyrrol, Glycerine, and Furfural,' by Mr. W. Ramsay.—'On Ethylenic Chlorosulphocyanide and its Oxidation into Ethylenic Chlorosulphonic Acid,' by Mr. J. W. James. On mixing and heating potassium sulphocyanide with alcohol and chlorobromide of ethylene, potassium bromide and chlorosulphocyanide of ethylene were obtained. The latter with nitric acid gave chloroethylene sulphonic acid, the silver salt of which heated with ammonia furnished taurin.—'On the Boiling Points of certain Metals and Metallic Salts,' by Dr. T. Carnelly and Mr. W. C. Williams.

METEOROLOGICAL.—June 18.—Mr. C. Greaves,

President, in the chair.—Lieut. A. Carpenter, Capt. D. Galton, Capt. M. Hall, Rev. W. P. Robinson, Messrs. H. Dodd, S. B. Goslin, A. Gray, and W. L. MacGregor were elected Fellows. The following papers were read: 'Report on the International Meteorological Congress held at Rome, April, 1879,' by Mr. R. H. Scott.—'Thermometer Exposure, Wall versus Stevenson's Screens,' by Mr. W. Marriott. It being the practice of some observers to expose their thermometers on walls facing north, it seemed a suitable object of inquiry whether instruments so placed gave results comparable with those obtained from thermometers in a Stevenson stand in the open. A pair of Meteorological Office wall screens were fixed to the brick wall of an out-house with a northern aspect, so that the screens were in the shade except in the morning and afternoon of the summer months. The Stevenson screen was on a grass plot seventeen feet square, and about fifty feet north of the wall screen. The paper contains the results of the comparison of the maximum and minimum temperatures in the wall screen with those in the Stevenson stand for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1879. The figures show that the mean daily maximum temperature on the wall is below that in the open, the monthly differences varying from $0^{\circ}0$ to $-2^{\circ}1$, that for the twelve months being $-1^{\circ}0$. The minimum temperature on the wall was mostly higher than in the Stevenson stand, the differences varying from $-0^{\circ}1$ to $+1^{\circ}3$, the mean for the year being $+0^{\circ}5$. The individual differences, however, are sometimes much greater, the maximum temperature on the wall being considerably lower than that in the stand. For instance, the difference exceeded $4^{\circ}0$ five times in September and four times in March, the greatest being $6^{\circ}7$; these extremes occurred on fine calm days. The minimum temperature on the wall was more than $2^{\circ}0$ higher than that in the Stevenson stand on five occasions in June, seven in July, and four in September. The mean daily range of temperature on the wall for the twelve months was $1^{\circ}4$ less than in the stand in the open. The greatest difference was on March 9, when the range on the wall was $8^{\circ}5$ less than in the stand. These results seem to show that although the mean temperature may be roughly ascertained from thermometers shaded by a wall with a northern aspect, this method of exposure affords less sensitive indications than those obtained from instruments in a properly exposed Stevenson stand.—'On the Hurricane at Mauritius on March 20th–21st, 1879,' by Dr. C. Meldrum.—'On a Remarkable Disturbance of Barometric Pressure observed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on May 18th, 1878,' by Mr. W. Ellis.—'Meteorology of Mozambique, Tihoot, 1878,' by Mr. C. N. Pearson.—'Meteorological Observations made on the Peak of Teneriffe,' by Dr. W. Marquet.—'On the Temperature of the Atlantic during December, 1877 and 1878,' by Capt. H. Toynbee.

PHYSICAL.—June 21.—An extra meeting was held at Cooper's Hill Indian Engineering College on the invitation of Col. Chesney, R.E., Lord Rosse in the chair.—Prof. Unwin read a paper 'On Experiments relating to the Friction of Fluids on Solid Surfaces against which they Rub.'—Prof. Unwin exhibited a piece of apparatus with which he hopes to study the stress of rivetted plates under shears by means of elastic substances such as caoutchouc.—Lieut. G. S. Clark explained the process invented by Prof. Macleod and himself for determining the absolute pitch of tuning forks.—Prof. Macleod described an electric clock used in the foregoing experiments.—Mr. J. W. Clark described some experiments on the surface tension of sulphurous anhydride sealed in a capillary tube within a second tube containing the same substance.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Statistical, 4.—Anniversary Meeting.
TUES. Biblical Archaeology, 8.—Excavations and Discoveries in Assyria, Mr. H. Rawlinson.
THURS. Archaeological Institute, 4.

Science Cassy.

THE botanical specimens left by Robert Dick, the "Thurso baker," the subject of Mr. Smiles's charming biography, are to be bound in volumes as they were classified by the botanist himself, and in this form to be kept for public exhibition in the Free Public Library of Thurso.

MR. JOHN FISKE, of Harvard University, who, as we mentioned some time ago, is just now delivering a course of lectures in London upon America's place in history, has placed in the hands of Messrs. Macmillan & Co. for immediate publication a volume of essays bearing upon the subject of evolution.

WILLIAM WEST, the last of that remarkable race of engineers represented by Arthur Woolf, Richard Trevithick, and Andrew Vivian, died on Monday, the 16th inst., at Tredenham House, St. Blazey, at the age of seventy-eight. The youth of West was familiar with the triumph of Watt over Newcomen; before his eyes Woolf made his first experiments of working his engines with two cylinders, and Trevithick applied a tubular boiler for generating steam. With keenly perceptive powers and indomitable industry West profited by his opportunities, and he became the engineer to some of the most extensive and the deepest mines in Cornwall, introducing many improvements in the pumping and winding engines. During the construction of the Cornwall Railway Mr. West rendered considerable assistance to Mr. Brunel. In 1839 he was elected a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. Mr. West eventually became a very large adventurer in Cornish mines, and realized a considerable fortune thereby. This was judiciously expended, without ostentation, in good works, and he leaves behind him a name respected for the evidences of scientific thought which surround his machinery, and revered for the straightforward honesty which distinguished his character.

THE planets Mars and Saturn will be in conjunction on the evening of Monday next, the 30th inst., and will pass very near each other, Mars being only $1^{\circ}12'$ to the north of Saturn at the time of conjunction. But as the conjunction occurs at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, and the planets do not rise in London until a little after midnight, the nearest approach cannot be seen in Europe. In India and Australia this may be observed, and the comparison of the respective colours of the two planets will be interesting. (See a paper by the Astronomer-Royal in the *Monthly Notices* of the R.A.S. for last December.) When the planets rise in London their distance will be about $9'$.

ANOTHER small planet was discovered by M. Borelli at Marseilles on the night of the 13th inst. It will reckon as No. 198. Prof. Peters has given to No. 196, discovered by him on the 17th of May last, the name Philomela.

A COMET was discovered by Mr. Lewis Swift, F.R.A.S., at Rochester, New York State, in the constellation Perseus, on the 16th inst.

A NEW observatory has been erected and equipped at Madison, in the State of Wisconsin, by ex-Governor Cadwallader C. Washburn, and the State has provided liberally for its perpetual maintenance. It is to be called the Washburn Observatory, and Prof. Watson, who has for so many years ably superintended that of Ann Arbor, Michigan (where he has, amongst other labours, discovered twenty-two small planets, beginning with Euryome, No. 79, in 1863), has been appointed the Director. He will take up his abode there about the 1st of July next, and one of his pupils, Prof. Mark W. Harrington, has been appointed to succeed him at Ann Arbor.

THE Iron and Steel Institute have accepted the invitation of the Mayor of Liverpool to hold their next meeting in that city in September.

FINE ARTS

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN.—5, Pall Mall East. From 10 till 6. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GALLERY, 24, Pall Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,' and 'THE BRAZEN SERPENT' (the latter just completed, each 31 by 24 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'House of Calaphas,' &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 25, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF MODERN PAINTINGS is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven.—Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five shillings.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Consisting of Drawings, Etchings, and Engravings. OPEN DAILY from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. R. F. McNAIR, Sec.

The Ceramic Art: a Compendium of the History and Manufacture of Pottery and Porcelain. By Jennie J. Young. Illustrated. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THIS pretty volume fulfils the promise of its title, and supplies a clear sketch of the history of the ceramic art. The arrangement of the materials is geographical, and each chapter is devoted to a ceramic province, the details of the history of which are given in chronological order. Although considerable difficulties present themselves in the use of this system, there is no better; in many respects it is the only one practicable. The author is, generally speaking, "well up" in her subject. For instance, she has not overlooked the valuable information about the history of pottery to be derived from General di Cesnola's discoveries in Cyprus. She describes many specimens of pottery and porcelain to be found in public and private collections in the United States, and admits that her book has been prepared for the market of that country. It need not, however, be regarded as merely national in its scope; the examples chosen from the American collections are simply typical, and have their easily identified parallels in European museums. On the whole this is the best and handiest work of its kind for popular use. It is marked by more research and critical acumen than some recent publications *de luxe* of much higher pretensions, and occupies a place midway between an exhaustive treatise and a "drawing-room table book." It is, in short, not an authority *per se*, but a skilful compilation from valuable modern sources, compact enough to be read easily, comprehensive enough to be useful. The value of the book is enhanced by a good introduction and a capital index.

So much in praise of the general execution of the work. When, however, we come to examine it in detail it makes a less favourable impression. The author's language is often loose, as if her knowledge were also loose. Thus she speaks of the use by the Egyptians of vases for holding the viscera of embalmed bodies as not only "revolting" but "peculiar," which it certainly is not, seeing that pottery, to say nothing of metal, is in use for this purpose even at the present day, and was far from unknown in Greek and Roman times; in fact, whenever embalming was practised. Speaking of the productions of Palissy, the writer confuses his claims to admiration as an artistic potter with the praise due to his indomitable energy as a manufacturer. She says, for example:—

"Palissy was great because, having chosen a certain line of art, he adopted the only ideal by which he could possibly reach perfection, viz., absolute truth to nature, alike in form and colour. He neither spared himself nor overlooked any detail. His moulds were formed from living specimens."

Undoubtedly he did so form them, or rather from dead specimens, for he moulded lizards, fish, fruit, and what not, and stuck casts from these moulds on his dishes. But in this respect he was so far from being an artist, that his practice was not simply barbarous, but worse than that, it was false and mechanical. The great technical merit of Palissy lies in his employment of colour, and this was the more valuable when he failed to reproduce mere nature. "He did not dare to improve or conventionalize: he preferred Nature as he found her; and his wisdom was genius." The fact is, Palissy did all he was capable of doing in art; but there was very little genius employed in moulding a lizard and sticking a cast of it on a dish. That he "adopted the only ideal by which he could possibly reach perfection," is a statement without meaning or foundation.

The writer enlarges on the opinions of experts as to the proper use of the terms "faience" and "majolica." She refers to Mr. Fortnum as proposing to restrict the latter word to lusted wares, and adds, "Any such attempt must end in failure. The popular employment of a word is not to be controlled by its scientific application. The tendency is in the opposite direction—towards the establishment of a universal usage by which faience and majolica will become convertible terms." This last is an astonishing declaration, and so ill founded as to be hardly worth contesting. The term "faience," standing alone, is by no means equal to and convertible with "majolica," although it may be doubted if the latter term should be restricted to Italian ware of a limited kind, dating from the sixteenth century, and refused to that older manufacture of which the origin is indicated by the name itself. Surely, however, it would be unwise to exclude the latter manufacture from among its applications. On p. 51 occurs a statement which is more than questionable, that the first specimens of Oriental porcelain known to have reached England were given by Philip of Austria to Sir T. Trenchard, of Wolverton, in 1506. On p. 280, part of a very brief sketch of Henri-Deux ware, we are told that upon the first or inner layer of this faience a second layer of paste was laid, "on which the design (decoration) was engraved." This statement shows that our author is not aware that the decorations on Henri-Deux are proved to have been produced by impressing the paste, while soft, with bookbinder's tools, and filling the indents with paste of a colour different from that of the body of the piece. No one ought to write on Oiron ware without knowing thus much of its manufacture.

ETCHINGS, ETC.

MR. DUNTHORNE has sent us a proof of an etched plate by M. Rajon, reproducing Mr. J. D. Linton's picture, entitled 'Les Emigrés,' a French noble endeavouring to bribe a fisherman to carry him, with his wife and child, to England. The picture is fairly reproduced, but the execution has not been carried so far, is not so solid as is

usual in etchings by this engraver.—There is extreme neatness, precision, and spirit in M. Mongin's pretty etching after a picture called 'Friends or Foes?' a scene on Hounslow Heath; a traveller and his wife stopped by highwaymen, who salute them with mock courtesy, concealing their arms. In these qualities the impression sent to us by Mr. Dunthorne could hardly be surpassed; but as a transcript from a picture it is deficient in colour, richness of tones, and brilliancy, quite like a piece of sculpture. The painter is Mr. Glindoni; his picture was at the Royal Academy, but we do not remember it, and therefore speak with reserve about the hardness, and the lack of colouring and brilliancy of the plate. It is a creditable work.—We have from the office of *L'Art* an impression from a place, etched by M. Adolphe Lalauze, after Herr Makart's highly attractive spectacular picture, 'L'Entrée de Charles Quint à Anvers.' We cannot say that we care about a picture which, while it is showy and energetic, betrays considerable faults of taste and style. The etching, although it is thin, weak in half tones, and spotty, has attractive points about it, for it is animated, crisp, and brilliant in its way. Its defects would be cured by expending a great deal more work on the plate.—From the Maison Bingham, Paris, we have a photograph named 'Blind Milton,' seated in rather a stagey way, attended by his daughters, and dictating 'Paradise Lost' to one of them. It reproduces a popular picture by M. Munkacsy, which is now exhibiting in Bond Street. We need not criticize the picture, the photograph is as good as it need be.—Mr. Mansell has sent two photographs from drawings by Mr. E. Hanley, reproduced by Willis's "Patent Platinotype," a process for which is claimed the merit of perfect permanence. Of this we cannot speak. The drawings appear to be copied with success, that is all we need say of them.

Mr. E. Rischgitz, 12, Wellington Square, Chelsea, has sent us the first series of his 'Wild Game at Home,' dry-point etchings representing various game, deer, hares, ducks, &c., drawn with neatness, a pleasing touch, and designed with spirit, each group in an appropriate and well-executed landscape.

The Arundel Society has issued, in return for the "first annual subscription, 1879," two chromolithographs: 1. A copy of Giorgione's altarpiece, in oil, in the church at Castelfranco, representing the Virgin and Child, with SS. Liberale and Francis: a picture supposed to have been given to the church by one of the Costanzi family, whose shield of arms appears in front of the pedestal on which, after the manner of design much affected at the date of this painting, the Madonna sits enthroned with the Child on her knees; a saint stands on either side on the floor, the one in full black armour, the other in his dark grey frock. An oil study for the former figure, or rather one much resembling it, is in the National Gallery. A comparison of the technical merits of this study, one of the most sparkling, rich, and vigorous examples of its kind, with those of the work before us, may serve to illustrate the partly unavoidable shortcomings of the chromolithographic process employed by the Society; a greater contrast it would be hard to create. The copy gives a heavy and crude idea of the original, which is one of the most sumptuous and powerfully coloured of Giorgione's works. 2. The other chromo-lithograph is reproduced in the usual manner of the Society from a copy of Piero della Francesca's 'Resurrection of our Lord,' in the Monte di Pietà at Borgo San Sepolcro, near Arezzo. Four soldiers sleep before a tomb, out of which Christ, with his banner in his hand, is stepping in the most straightforward manner. The design is without a particle of invention; we cannot say the copy is desirable.

Mr. Kerlake, of Coventry Street, has sent us an impression from an etched plate, a copy from a drawing by George Cruikshank. It depicts C. Dickens, seated at a table in an arm-chair, holding a book, and is said to have been made while the

artist and the novelist were members of the Hook and Eye Club, in 1836 or 1837. It is a curious and characteristic work, and has been reproduced so as to allow of insertion in an octavo volume or, on larger paper, in a portfolio.

The Woodbury Permanent Photographic Company have sent us a copy of Mr. Sant's attractive picture 'Adversity,' now in the Royal Academy. It is all that could be desired as a copy, except that the black of the dress is too monotonous and too dull in colour; compensation for this may be found in the perfect reproduction of the character and expression of the head and face.

TROY AND THE HEROIC TOMBS.

Ilium, June 5, 1879.

I RECOMMENDED the excavations here on March 1st last, with 150 workmen, and I have continued them ever since with the greatest energy. I was joined here, at the end of March last, by my esteemed friends the celebrated Prof. Rudolf Virchow, from Berlin, and the famous Orientalist, Emile Burnouf, from Paris, both of whom have been of very great assistance to me; nay, without their aid I could probably never have solved the great problem whether and to what extent the plain of Troy has been formed by the alluvia of its rivers, nor the problem of the system of the Trojan fortifications, which latter I could not make out, though I had brought to light nearly the whole of the circuit walls. Mr. Virchow and Mr. Burnouf thought they could not solve the question of the geological condition of the plain better than by sinking shafts in different parts between Ilium and the Hellespont. They obtained everywhere the same result which I obtained in the low tumulus to the north-west of Koum-keui, viz., after the upper layer of clay a thick layer of coarse or fine river sand, and below it (at an average depth of from 5 to 8½ ft. below the surface) the very compact dark brown clay of the plain. Mr. Burnouf also sunk a shaft in the Stomalime mentioned by Strabo, which is an easily recognizable swamp between the mouths of the rivers. It slopes rather abruptly from the plastic clay of the plain to a field of sand, which is nearly on a level with the sea. Below the sand, which is hardly an inch thick, was struck a layer of plastic clay about 16 in. thick, which is identical with that in the plain. Below it was found a dark-blue sand containing putrefied vegetable matter, which proves that here existed a swamp. The upper part of this layer of blue sand is exactly on a level with the sea and the adjoining inlet, whose water is brackish and has no current. Having dug into this blue sand a large hole 2 ft. deep, we saw the water filtering from all sides through the sand and soon filling the hole completely, and thus the water's surface was on a level with both inlet and sea. But this water was sweet and drinkable. In no one of our shafts sunk elsewhere could be discovered the slightest vestige of the sea having ever sojourned there; everywhere we only found sweet water deposits. In the opinion of Prof. Virchow and Mr. Burnouf these latter are derived from an ancient lake, which existed here in a remote geological period, and probably before the Straits of the Hellespont and the Scamander and the Simois were formed. Therefore the theory that at the time of the Trojan war the sea formed a deep gulf in the plain of Troy; that the later Ilium was too near the Hellespont, and no room left for the great deeds of the Iliad; that consequently the two cities could not possibly be identical—this theory, which was defended by Demetrius of Scopsis and by Strabo,—this theory, which has been the powerful weapon in the hands of all modern critics, who endeavoured to place ancient Troy on the heights of Bunarbashi,—this theory has now fallen to the ground, and can never be revived again. Besides, all those who from the Iliad (ii. 92 and xiv. 35-36) infer the existence of a deep gulf in the plain of Troy, erroneously interpret the poet,

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who merely intends to describe there the low shore of the Hellespont between Cape Sigeion and the heights of Rheteum.

As I have mentioned Bunarbashi, I may here say that I visited it and the heights behind it, the Balidagh, in company with Prof. Virchow, who perfectly agrees with me that the circuit walls of the little acropolis, in which so many great modern scholars have seen the walls of Priam's Pergamos, never deserved the honour to be called "cyclopean." Virchow observed, by the peculiar manner in which the stones of these walls have been wrought, that they have been slowly worked (*abgesplittert*) with an iron pick-hammer, and that they consequently belong to a comparatively late period. He shares my opinion that the ruins mark the site of Gergis, where, according to Xenophon ('Hist. Gr.', iii. 1, 15), Queen Mania kept her treasures. I showed him that the average depth of the accumulation of debris at Gergis is only 1 ft. 6 in., and that only Hellenic pottery is found there. Prof. Virchow recognized the *agora* of the little town in a recess of amphitheatrical form, in which still exist the ruins of four rows of stone seats. It appears marvellous, indeed, that this *agora* never came under the notice of any one, and that it was reserved to the keen eye of Virchow to discover it.

I also visited, in company with Prof. Virchow, the sources of the Scamander in the Ida mountains. We went thither by way of Alexandria-Troas, the Ligia Baths, and Mount Chigri, on whose top we much admired the vast Hellenic ruins, supposed by some to mark the site of Neandria, by others that of Cenchreæ. The fortress, which has the enormous length of 1,900 yards, and is 520 yards broad, is considered to be very ancient, and parts of it are assigned to the same epoch as Tiryns and Mycenæ. But we could nowhere discover there anything which might claim a high antiquity. The walls average ten feet in breadth, and they consist of two parallel walls of regular horizontal rows of wedgelike cut granite blocks, whose broad end is turned outside, and the space between the two walls, as well as the interstices between the blocks, is filled up with small stones. To this sort of masonry, which can also be seen in the famous acropolis of Assos, it appears to us impossible to attribute a high antiquity, the more so as the stones have been worked with an iron pick-hammer. Some parts of the walls we saw composed of polygons well fitted together, but they equally failed to convey to us an idea of high antiquity. In fact, I could point out in Greece a number of walls composed of polygons of which we have the certainty that they have been erected at the Macedonian period. In general, the walls of the huge fortress on Mount Chigri are well preserved, but in many places they are more or less destroyed. I attributed this to the roots of the trees which grow between the small stones, and must, in my opinion, have dislocated the large blocks. But Virchow does not admit this. He thinks that the destruction of the walls can only have been produced by earthquakes. It deserves to be noticed that the bare rock looks out everywhere in the fortress, and that there is no accumulation of debris. I only saw here and there a late Roman potsherd and some fragments of bricks of a late date. We proceeded on our journey by way of the small Turkish town of Iné (on the Scamander), which name is thought by some scholars to be derived from the name of the Greek hero, *Aias* (in the genitive *Aiavros*). However that may be, it appears evident that Iné occupied the site of an ancient town, perhaps of Scamandria, for many fragments of ancient sculpture can be seen there, and masses of fragments of pottery peep out from all the clay walls of the houses, among which are a very great many Hellenic ones. From Iné we went by way of Bairamitch and Evjilar. We had three gendarmes on horse-back and two on foot with us, the country being unsafe. For this reason I also have ten gen-

darmes constantly with me at Hissarlik. At Evjilar the Scamander is only from forty to sixty feet broad, and hardly more than one foot deep. We ascended thence the Ida mountains, which are covered with a beautiful forest of oak and pine trees, intermingled with chestnut-trees, linden-trees, alder-trees, beech-trees, &c. The rain, which poured down in torrents, prevented us from reaching the summit of the topmost Gargarus, which is 5,750 feet above the level of the sea. We could only reach the sources of the Scamander, which are about 3,200 feet below the top. The principal source pours river-like from a natural cavern, which is in a nearly vertical rock wall of a species of white marble, 250 to 300 feet high. It forms three small cataracts, and it is at a distance of about 200 feet joined by a small stream formed by the waters of three much smaller sources, which pour forth from small natural caverns close to the large one, and of a large rivulet, which gets its water from the melted snow, and has but very little water in summer. Virchow ingeniously remarked that, as this rivulet comes a long distance down the mountains, it deserves to be called the real source of the Scamander, and the waters which pour into it from the natural caverns, though a hundred times more abundant, can only be called its affluents. At about 200 feet from the great cavern, not far from the river bed, is a small natural cavern, evidently the same of which P. Barker Webb ('Topography of the Troad') speaks, and from which once ran forth a copious source of warm water; but now, and probably for many years past, this cavern is dry, the source having bored another channel through the rock much below it, and close to the Scamander, into which it flows. This source has, according to Virchow's observation, a temperature of 60°·44 Fahrenheit, the air being at 58°·64, and the water of the Scamander, as it pours from the cavern, 46°·40. We returned to Evjilar, and proceeded thence, by way of Bairamitch, Bunarbashi, and Aiwardjik, to Behrahm, the ancient Assos, whence we returned in an open boat to the plain of Troy. I perfectly agree with Col. Leake that the ruins of Assos give the most perfect idea of a Greek city that anywhere now exists. Its circuit walls are better made and in a far better state of preservation than those of any other Greek city now extant; they are on an average 8 ft. 4 in. thick, and consist either of square or of wedgelike wrought stones, which are put together precisely like those of the walls of the great fortress on the Chigri, the interior of the wall as well as the interstices between the stones being filled with small stones. Wherever the wall consists of square blocks these are at regular distances intersected by long wedgelike blocks, which serve to consolidate them in their position. All stones show the most evident marks of having been worked with an iron pick-hammer, and they can consequently not claim a very remote antiquity. Virchow agrees with me that although some parts of the walls may belong to the sixth century B.C., yet by far the larger part of them has been built in Macedonian times.

I also made, in company with Prof. Virchow and Mr. Burnouf, an excursion through the Doumbrek valley to Mount Kara-Your and Mount Oulou-dagh, the former of which has hitherto had the honour of being identified with Mount Callicolone, mentioned twice by Homer (Il. xx. 53 and 151). But as the poet makes the war-god alternately jump from Ilium on Callicolone and from Callicolone on Ilium, Prof. Virchow considers it to be tacitly understood that Callicolone must be visible from Ilium, and Mount Kara-Your not fulfilling this condition, he identifies Mount Oulou-dagh with the Homeric Callicolone, this being the only other great height in the neighbourhood of the Simois.

Regarding the topography of the Trojan rivers, Virchow and Burnouf do not hesitate

to accept my old theory that the Scamander once flowed in the immense bed of the little rivulet Kalifatli-Asmak, which is in many places from 660 to 825 ft. broad. A little north of the confluence of the Thynbrius and the Scamander a deep depression in the soil extends from the latter to the swamp, from which the rivulet Kalifatli-Asmak originates, and, at the time of the inundations in winter, the Scamander sends still immense quantities of water to the Kalifatli-Asmak. In the Iliad the Simois is represented as flowing to the north of Ilium into the Scamander, and, in fact, even now the principal arm of the Simois flows, at a distance of about a mile north of Ilium, at right angles into the Kalifatli-Asmak. From the latter, at a distance of about 350 yards north of Koum-keui, and immediately beyond the remains of the conical tumulus which we identify with the *σῆμα* "Ιλίου, or tomb of Ilius, so frequently mentioned in the Iliad, a depression in the ground extends to the Intepé-Asmak, which flows on the east side of the lower plain near the tomb of Ajax into the Hellespont. The field between the Kalifatli and the Intepé is sown with wheat, which, as Mr. Burnouf remarks, has everywhere a luxuriant appearance except in the depression. Here the wheat is but very short and looks shabby, because the soil consists of river sand. Thus it is evident that the depression marks the site of the ancient bed of the Kalifatli-Asmak (Scamander), which once flowed in the bed of the Intepé-Asmak into the sea. In fact, it is not difficult to see that from Koum-keui forward the bed of the Kalifatli-Asmak is comparatively of recent formation, for the rivulet has bored through a clayey soil, in which its banks are more than 6½ ft. in height, and if this passage were obstructed the Kalifatli-Asmak would at once flow by the depression in the soil towards the Intepé-Asmak. It appears even, as Mr. Burnouf remarks, that the tumulus of Ilius, which formerly was on the left bank of the river, has become the only cause of its deviation. If at the time of the Trojan war the Kalifatli-Asmak and the Scamander had their present beds they must needs have flowed through the Greek camp, and the poet would not have omitted to mention this important circumstance, which would have seriously interfered with the movements of the Greek army. But at that time only one river was pouring into the Hellespont, viz., the Scamander, which bent eastward at, or immediately beyond, Koum-keui, and soon joined the bed of the Intepé-Asmak, in which it flowed into the Hellespont close to Cape Rheteum. Thus in moving from the camp towards Ilium the Greek army had to pass the Scamander, whose ford is three times mentioned by Homer (Il. xiv. 433, xxi. 1, xxiv. 692).

Of the tumuli in the plain of Troy, generally called heroic tombs, I explored six. The first was the afore-mentioned one, which—in agreement with Prof. Virchow and Mr. Burnouf—I identify with the *σῆμα* "Ιλίου, or tomb of Ilius, mentioned four times in the Iliad (x. 415, xi. 166, xi. 372, and xxiv. 349), because though it now lies on the right bank of the Kalifatli-Asmak, it evidently was on the left bank of the Scamander when the latter occupied its bed. Consequently its situation perfectly answers the indications of the Iliad. As it probably consisted of pure earth, and was brought under the plough, it gradually vanished, and its present dimensions are merely 38 ft. 4 in. in diameter, and 3 ft. 4 in. in height. There is a circular depression around its centre, which seems to indicate that there has been a round recess, of which the stones have been extricated for building purposes. I merely found there a layer of stones and debris 1 ft. 8 in. deep, and not even a fragment of pottery; but the afore-explained geological discovery I made there is of importance. The second tumulus I explored was the artificial mound, only 3½ ft. high and 33 ft. in diameter, close to the sea near the promontory of Rheteum, to which tradition pointed as the

original tomb of Ajax, destroyed by the sea in a southerly hurricane. In a shaft I sunk in it I struck the rock in a depth of 8 ft. 4 in., and found there nothing else than a few large bones, which Prof. Virchow recognized at once to be horse-bones. At Prof. Virchow's suggestion I also sunk a shaft into the tumulus situated near the southern extremity of the later Ilium, but I found there nothing else than a few fragments of Roman bricks. I also explored, in company with Prof. Virchow and Mr. Burnouf, the nearly conical mount situated on the sea-shore between the villages of Yéni Keui and Yéni Sehir, but found it to consist of a natural sandstone rock. The fifth tumulus I explored was the gigantic conical mount called Udjek-Tépé, which is 83 ft. high, and has a diameter of 433 ft. at its base. I sunk from its summit a shaft 8 ft. 4 in. long and 6 ft. 8 in. broad, and struck at a depth of 45 ft. 5 in. the virgin soil, consisting of a compact yellow clay mixed with small stones. This tumulus had, therefore, been erected on a natural elevation. Down to a depth of 2 ft. 2 in. below the summit I found only ashes, and struck there a vertical wall built of unwrought stones joined with an abundance of clay, which reaches to a depth of 41 ft. 8 in. below the summit, it having been erected on the earth, which, 4 ft. 4 in. deep, covered the virgin soil. I also dug from the north side, at a perpendicular depth of 66 ft. 8 in., a tunnel into this tumulus, but I soon found out that I had commenced it too low, and had to heighten it gradually by 21 ft. 3 in. It now joins the shaft, and is 96 ft. 8 in. long. In digging galleries to the right and left at the bottom of the shaft I found out that the great wall forms the west side of a gigantic massive quadrangular masonry, a species of tower, 15 ft. long and broad and 38 ft. 11 in. high. I further found that it had not been founded merely on the earth, but precisely above a circular enclosure 4 ft. 4 in. high, consisting of beautifully cut polygons, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, 1 ft. 2 in. broad, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ ft. thick, which are so admirably fitted together that the whole enclosure appears to consist of one single block; its diameter is 34 ft. It can be nothing else than a sacred shrine, and must have been built ages before the quadrangular tower and the tumulus. Burnouf thinks with me that it is of the Macedonian time, or perhaps of the fifth century B.C.; the polygons having been worked with an iron pick-hammer, we cannot attribute to it a higher antiquity. On the north-west side of this circle another wall leans against it, which also forms a curve, but of a greater radius. It is of equal height, and consists of rather small quadrangular stones joined without any ligament. Having cut a gallery into the square massive structure, I found in its midst, and 6 ft. above the base of the structure, a quadrangular cavity 3 ft. long and broad and 5 ft. high, filled with fine earth, which must in the course of ages have penetrated through the fissures between the stones. From this cavity I cut a vertical shaft through the masonry down to the virgin soil, without finding anything else but some fragments of pottery, among which late Roman pottery is conspicuous; further, an iron knife. I also dug galleries above the two circular walls, and was by these means able to sink vertical shafts into the circular enclosures. From one of the shafts I also dug a tunnel, and joined the shaft sunk in the midst of the massive quadrangular tower, but everywhere I obtained the same result, some fragments of iron implements and pottery of various epochs, among which late Roman pottery is the most abundant. I do not, therefore, hesitate to proclaim that this must necessarily be the tumulus which, according to Herodianus (iv. 142), the Emperor Caracalla (211-216 A.D.) erected in honour of his most intimate friend Festus, whom he had poisoned merely to get his Patroclus, in order to imitate the funeral made by Achilles to his friend, which Homer describes with so much beauty and precision in Iliad xxiii.

For the identity of this tumulus with that of Festus speak also its gigantic proportions, for a vain fool like Caracalla, who aped the manners of Alexander the Great, and who in cold blood murdered his dearest friend in order to imitate Achilles—such a vain fool could only erect a tumulus far exceeding in magnitude all other tumuli of the Troad. All my tunnels, shafts, and galleries in this tumulus remain open to visitors, my honourable friend Sir A. Layard having obtained for me the permission to that effect from the Turkish Government.

Lastly, I explored the great conical tumulus which is situated immediately to the north of Besica Bay, and which, for this reason, is called Besica Tépé; it is 66½ ft. high, and is 266 ft. in diameter at its base. I sunk from the summit a shaft 6½ ft. broad and long, but had to sustain all its four sides continually with beams and planks to avoid an accident, the earth being very loose. After an incessant labour of twenty-four days, my shaft reached, in a depth of 46 ft. 8 in., the rock, which consists of coarse sandstone. The tumulus consists of alternate layers of light yellow clay and of black earth; by the depression of the soil on the north-east side, at the foot of this tumulus, it is evident that all the clay and earth has been taken from there; in the layers of yellow clay I never found anything, whilst the layers of black earth, which must have been cut away from the surface, contain large masses of fragments of black, brown, or red hand-made pottery, which by hand polishing has obtained a lustrous surface. This pottery perfectly resembles that found at Hissarlik in the upper layers of the first and lowest of the four prehistoric cities, except the large bowls with representations of trees, or circular or vertical bands, which are peculiar to Besica Tépé. But it is to be well understood that these representations have not been made with paint, but that they have been merely produced by skilful rubbing with a polishing stone. From the bottom of the shaft I excavated two galleries, which cross each other, and of which each has a length of 18 ft. 4 in. But the only objects of human industry I found there were fragments of pottery of the same kind as those found in the shaft. I found there the fragment of a vase bottom, with incised characters, of which I sent a copy to Prof. Sayce, of Oxford, who answers me,—"I do not think it is a real inscription, but it seems to me a bad copy of a cuneiform inscription made by some one who did not understand the latter, like the bad copies of Egyptian hieroglyphics made by the Phœnicians."

The pottery found in this tumulus necessarily gives us the key to its chronology; this pottery is perhaps a couple of hundred years older than the Trojan pottery found at Hissarlik in the burned city, the second in succession from the virgin soil, and if with Mr. Gladstone ('Homeric Synchr.', pp. 129, 143, 204) we assume the date of Troy's overthrow to be 1315 B.C., we are probably not far from the mark when we put down the erection of Besica Tépé at about 1500 B.C. That a long interval of time must have been between the abandonment of the first Trojan city and the settlement of the second nation appears, in Prof. Virchow and Mr. Burnouf's opinion as well as in my own belief, evident both from the vast masses of earth which had accumulated on the ancient ruins when the new town was built, and from the large and deep holes which had been formed among those ruins by the rain-water, and which were filled up with stones by the succeeding people. As visitors will see in my great trench at Hissarlik, in which I have brought to light the natural rock, the depth of the *débris* of the first city does not fall short of 23 ft.; in several instances we see there the calcined ruins of one house, but there is no trace of a general conflagration. Bricks were exclusively used in the following city; there is no vestige of them in the first city. But all the

four prehistoric cities have in common a peculiar system of levelling the ground and of consolidating even the lightest ashes by interposing large quantities of wet clay of different colour, which, when dry, became compact and almost as hard as stone. Visitors will observe these innumerable patches of clay in all the different strata of *débris* in my trenches, from the virgin soil to a height of 46 ft., and I call their particular attention further to the very curious general levelling of the ground; first to that which the Trojans made on the top of the ruins of the first city, and secondly to that which their successors made on the top of the burned city. I would further call their particular attention to the great brick walls of the latter, large remnants of which are extant on the south, south-east, and north side. They consist of two parallel walls of bricks, each upwards of 4 ft. thick, having in some places a passage 3 ft. wide between them, which is filled with fallen broken bricks. On the outside these walls have been vitrified in the great conflagration, in consequence of the silica they contain in the weeds and clay. All the bricks of these walls are in their original position, which is, moreover, evidenced by their clay coating on the inner sides of the walls. The latter rest on regular horizontal courses of single, double, or treble flags, which give a most exact plan of them wherever, in my ignorance that they were the city walls, I destroyed the brick walls. Visitors may easily distinguish in this circuit wall the remains of bastions or towers of such bricks, which, strange to say, do not repose directly on the courses of flags, but on mounds 3 ft. or more thick, of a paste of different sorts of clay. For the discovery of the circuit wall of bricks I have to credit solely Mr. Burnouf, who has been studying the Trojan fortifications for two months. These great circuit walls can leave no doubt in the mind of any one that I have excavated not only the whole of ancient Troy, but that I dug out also at least 40,000 cubic metres of ground outside of it. My esteemed friend Mr. Frank Calvert, who now lives permanently on his farm of Thymbra, in the plain of Troy, will be delighted to show my excavations to visitors and to explain everything to them. He will point out to them also a small part of the ancient city which has not been consumed by the conflagration.

Among the objects found in the Trojan stratum I mention a rude idol of trachyte, 8 in. long, a large number of oxen with long horns, rams, dogs, and lions of terra-cotta, but not painted; many large jars, nearly all of which were covered with flat stones; a very curious owl-headed vase, 6 in. high, with large eyes and a perfect owl face; its mouthpiece does not end with the head, but it bears on the latter a small cup or bowl; it has around the neck a fourfold necklace; it has two breasts and a large handle from behind; the arms run out into two more handles, between which, and precisely in the place of the navel, is a nicely shaped funnel or spout. Further, a male idol of terra-cotta, 2½ in. high, with a line on the forehead, probably to indicate a frontlet or diadem, two large eyes, and a round mouth; the nose is indicated by a straight stroke; on either side of the neck is a point, and both points are joined by an incised line, probably to indicate the necklace, from which are represented to hang down three chains; the two arms are represented to protrude from the sides in a straight line with the navel. A large mass of ornamented terra-cotta whorls; a beautiful silver dagger, 8½ in. long; it is of dark-grey colour, and looks exactly like iron; the blade is 4½ in. long, and 1½ in. broad in its broadest part; the handle, which is quadrangular and ornamented with incised geometrical patterns, seems not to have been encompassed in wood or bone; its extremity is ornamented with a couching ox or cow with long horns. A seal of ivory, 0·6 in. in diameter, representing in rude

intaglio work a tree, with five branches on either side; the two uppermost branches nearly form a circle; on either side of the tree is to be seen a lion with long stretched limbs and tail, much like the lions over the gate at Mycenæ, with the only difference that here on the seal one lion stands upright, the other head downwards. This seal was found on the surface, and appears to have been dropped from a cartload of *débris*, excavated from a depth of 10 to 13 ft. Further, from the Trojan stratum, a rattle-box of brown clay, in form of a woman—the head is missing; marble idols with incised owl heads; a gold eagle, 1.7 in. long, 1½ in. broad, with incised geometrical patterns; the tail is 0.6 in. long, and consists of two plates fixed together with two gold pins. Further, a treasure of gold ornaments; it was found on a fallen house wall, and must probably have dropped from an upper story; it consists of three gold discs in the form of flowers of *repoussé* work, 3.3 in. in diameter, and perfectly resembling those represented under No. 251 in my 'Mycenæ.' Further, a gold breast ornament, 18 in. long; the upper part, in basket form, is 1.8 in. long, 1½ in. broad, and consists of twenty-five gold wires, which are beaten flat, soldered together, bent over, and joined by means of a small gold plate, 0.12 in. broad, and by two gold pins; to the upper border were soldered two long gold hooks, 2½ in. long; one side is ornamented with three rows of rings, filled up with a substance of white glass, which seems to have had another colour, and may have been blue; at the lower end is soldered a gold plate, with ten holes, from which hang down ten chains, consisting of rings of thin gold wire, turned round so that each link of the chain is of double wire, and on each member is fixed a leaf of gold, 0.2 in. in diameter; each gold chain has 155 such links and 155 such leaves, and there are consequently 1,550 members and 1,550 leaves. At the end of each chain is suspended a gold idol, 1.4 in. long, with two eyes, well indicated. This ornament had not come under the notice of the labourers, and, with other *débris*, it had been put on the wheelbarrow to be shot from the mount; but it was discovered by the keen eye of Prof. Virchow, who lifted it from the wheelbarrow and saved it from certain destruction. There were further found the fragments of seven much larger gold idols. Another treasure was found, in a depth of 33 ft. below the surface, on the slope of the great Trojan wall, close to the house of the ancient town-chief or king. It consists of two gold earrings, ornamented with three rosettes, the one with four, the other with five, gold chains, to the end of which are fixed idols; another gold earring, with three rosettes, but without hangings; two more very large gold earrings, each formed of seven serpents, and two small ones, formed of five serpents; a small gold ring for the hair-locks; one gold frontlet; nine gold ornaments, each with four spirals, like No. 297 in my 'Mycenæ'; two very large and heavy gold bracelets of thick gold wire, having only at one extremity an ornament, in form of a flower button; many small gold beads, in form of leaves and gold rings; six silver earrings, to which are fused many gold beads; also, a large silver earring, with gold beads fused to it; and, finally, a large silver spoon, which seems to have been used for libations, for it has in its hollow an ornament in form of a navel shield; on the handle, which terminates in a ring, is incised a tree. As always, a large quantity of Trojan pottery of the usual forms was found, and, on examining it attentively with Prof. Virchow and Mr. Burnouf, we find among it a good deal which has been made on the potter's wheel. I may still mention a small, and four large, beautifully polished and curiously shaped hand-made vases, from the first and most ancient Trojan city; also, a curious iron knife from the second, the burned city; in its handle, which is but an inch long, still sticks a nail, which proves that it was enclosed in wood or bone; at the end

of the handle is a hole with a ring for suspension.
HENRY SCHLIEHMANN.

NOTES FROM ROME.

THE discoveries at La Farnesina are assuming unforeseen proportions. Within that noble palace of the time of Augustus, which I have mentioned in my preceding letter, room after room is entered every day, all ornamented with frescoes by the same masterly hand. Our men have become so skilful in removing the pictures, that the other day they succeeded in bringing safely to their *atelier* near the Palatine one of them 144 ft. square, 24 ft. long, and weighing several tons. It seems as if the Farnesina grounds have been the field in which the best artists of successive ages have competed for the championship of fresco painting. The names of Raphael, Baldassarre Peruzzi, Il Sodoma, Giulio Romano, have been coupled with those grounds. We are now sanguine of adding another name to the wonderful list by discovering that of the artist who painted the Roman house on which Agostino Chigi built his own. Another problem is raised by the present discovery. The floor of the house is but a few feet above the low-water mark of the Tiber, which flows along its side. So trifling is the difference of level that during the month of May the river has overflowed the house and washed the frescoes no less than seven times. The researches of Professors Secchi, Canevari, Betcchi, and others, prove that if there is any difference in the level of the stream between the age of Augustus and the present age, that difference cannot exceed, at any rate, two or three feet. Consequently we ought to assume as a fact beyond doubt that since the house was built and the frescoes painted the Tiber must have entered the apartments several thousand times. This cannot possibly be the case, as the paintings are in a wonderful state of preservation. There is one way only of escaping such contradiction. We must suppose that the Tiber in ancient times did not overflow its banks as often and as completely as it does now. The astonishment expressed by Horace when he saw the inundation reach the Temple of Vesta and the Regia would not be justified if the event was not of an extraordinary character. With us it is a very common occurrence, the ruins of the temple and of the adjoining Regia being inundated several times a year.

The excavations of the Sacra Via were brought to a close on April 30th, the last days of the work being crowned with considerable success. We found on the western side of the road a set of honorary pedestals of white marble. One is dedicated to Titus as *Collegiorum omnium Sacerdos*; another to the *Lares Augusti*. The third seems to belong to an equestrian statue, being oblong in shape. The inscription, written in Greek, shows the name of M. Antonius Gordianus, the subscribers belonging to a corporation which styles itself *Gordiana, Severiana, Antoniniana, Hadriana*. The monument was raised to Septimius Severus after his apotheosis. Little or nothing was gained in April so far as the topography of the region is concerned: the same rows of ordinary shops, built over the remains of more ancient buildings. It is very difficult to say what these earlier buildings were. Their orientation is independent of the axis of the Sacra Via, with which it forms an angle of 18°. They are very likely connected with the direction of the *Vicus Vestæ*, the existence of which was first revealed a few months ago by an inscription discovered at S. Paolo fuori le Mura. I suppose these earlier buildings were the famous Regia, destroyed by some of the great fires of the second century, and replaced by buildings of an entirely different character.

Now we are about starting for that promised land, the Forum of Peace, near and behind SS. Cosma e Damiano, in which the remains of the marble plan of Rome are still buried. Nothing is more tiresome than to dig, as we have done during the past season, in places which have

been explored a score of times before. The excavations in the Forum and the Sacra Via were a matter of duty; and, save a few exceptions, we were able to trace the plan of the buried buildings before bringing them to light. Matters look rather different in the region we are ready to explore. The Forum of Peace has never been excavated before scientifically, and we are sure to reap there a harvest which will repay the work of the labourers.

Two striking instances of the wanton destruction of works of art after the fall of the Empire have been obtained in the last days. A few yards from the so-called Temple of Minerva Medica a wall was discovered built with statues. Seven have already been put together, as I mentioned in my last letter. Not far from the same place we are exploring a foundation wall, eight feet square, built with the same materials. The upper strata contain slabs of marble, stripped from pavements and from walls, steps, lintels, thresholds, &c. The middle strata contain columns, pedestals, capitals, all split into fragments. Finally, at the bottom of the wall, statues begin to appear of exquisite workmanship, together with busts, *hermæ*, bas-reliefs, &c. The stratification of these marbles shows that at the time when the foundation wall was being constructed there was in the neighbourhood a shrine, a temple, a fountain, or some such monument, in good preservation and profusely ornamented. The masons first took advantage of whatever was movable without difficulty, and accordingly we find the statues at the bottom of the trench. Then they put their hands on what was half movable, and this is the reason why columns, capitals, &c., are found in the middle strata. A further want of materials obliged them to attack at last the building itself, its steps, thresholds, &c.

On the edge of the crater called Valle Marciana, near the eleventh milestone of the Via Latina, a very curious stone was found, conical in shape, and inscribed twice with the following words: REG [io or regionis] VII. AT TRES SILANOS. AT V [quintum]. The stone is certainly Roman, because no neighbouring town had seven or more regions. *At tres silanos* must be understood as a topographical indication, the stone having been set up in the *Vicus Trium Silanorum* belonging to the seventh region, Via Lata. This street was unknown, and must have taken its name from a fountain with three mask-like jets of water. It is curious to notice that a modern street belonging to the same region has been named likewise the Via delle Tre Cannelle. The indication at *quintum* is very uncertain. Perhaps it means that the *Vicus Trium Silanorum* was near the fifth chapel of the *Argæi*, one of the landmarks of Servius's Regio Collina.

We have succeeded in discovering the name of the owner of the beautiful palace found by Signor Costanzi between the Via Torino and Firenze. Near the spot where the Costanzi *hermaphrodite* was found a water-pipe came out inscribed with the names of the owner of the house, C. IVLIVS. AVITVS, and of the plumbarius, NAEVIVS. SYNTROPHVS. Julius Avitus was the husband of Julia Messa, grand-uncle to Elagabalus and Severus Alexander, and pro-consul of Asia under Caracalla.

The great fossa of the Agger of Servius has been explored twice during the last month—where it crosses the Piazza del Macciao, and near the Piazza Manfredo Fanti. In the latter place it was found to be 112 feet wide, 51 feet deep. On the other side of the Agger, at the foot of the earthworks, runs the specus of the *Anio Vetus*, originally built with square blocks of tufa, and restored twice, once in reticulated work by Augustus, later with brickwork. Its direction points to the Arch of Gallienus, near S. Vito.

Prince Torlonia is excavating along the Via Latina, at his farm of La Caffarella. He has found tombs and mausolea of various descrip-

tions belonging to Ulpian Florentinus, Vibia Vera, and Ti. Claudius Sabinus. In another farm of his, called Vigna Murata, another sepulchre was discovered belonging to a . . . orius, curator rei publice Coranorum.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

NOTES FROM ATHENS.

THE interest which the excavations at Mycenæ and Spata have excited in the learned world was not likely to die out soon, considering the light they threw on the pre-Hellenic world. In the spring of last year the grave laid bare by Stamakis in the neighbourhood of the Heraeum near Argos furnished similar ornaments. Last summer the excavations at Nauplia of the grottoes styled by Strabo *εἰκοδμήτοιο λαβύρινθοι* attracted great attention, and the researches undertaken at the instance of Prof. Kastorichis have led to similar discoveries. We have, therefore, clear remains of a prehistoric art cultivated alike in Attica and Argolis. The materials have lately been added to by recent discoveries, and a new excavation has furnished several specimens of the Græco-Oriental art which first came to light at Mycenæ.

Half an hour's walk south of the village of Medini, which is generally supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Acharnæ, there stood a mound close to the road, upon the crest of which some time since a hole appeared, through which one could see into the interior of a *Tholos*, vaulted with stone. The inhabitants called this opening *Lykotzyra* (wolf's hole). Last year some members of the German Archaeological Institute here let themselves down to the bottom of this round chamber. They easily perceived that the structure was one of the graves of the prehistoric period, which was more interesting than the others hitherto explored, because it appeared not to have been disturbed. The Director of the Institute thereupon sought permission from the Greek Government to excavate it systematically; and the explorations began on the 13th of April. On the part of the Greek Ministry, the indefatigable and experienced Stamakis was appointed to superintend the works.

The floor of the inner chamber lay 7 ft. below the surface, and its diameter was over 7.50 metres. On the east side was found a door, over which, one behind the other, were three huge blocks, of which the first was more than 3 metres long. In the interior the door rose only 1.40 metres above the debris of earth. The burial-chamber presented on the west analogies to the tomb laid open at Argos, inasmuch as it is constructed of unhewn stones.

The excavations began at the eastern base of the mound, in order to reach the long *Dromos*, the existence of which the analogy of similar tumuli led the explorers to conjecture. This conjecture was realized, and at the moment at which I write the long *Dromos* has been entirely laid open and freed from the mass of soil which had been placed there ages ago, immediately after the burial of the dead. Its side walls are over 2 metres apart, and were formed of stones. The access to the door is now possible, and it has been opened by the removal of the three blocks of stone, and the other great stones which were heaped up against it. In this way it is feasible to excavate the interior of the chamber, and to carry away the earth through the door and the *Dromos*. It remains to be seen what the grave contains. I shall take care to send you news of this.

Meanwhile, in clearing away the masses of earth which covered the *Dromos* various objects were discovered, fragments of vessels, &c., which, in their archaic crosslines and spirals, resemble closely those at Mycenæ. In the upper layers of earth there also came to light fragments of vases with black figures of later date, which came there accidentally out of other graves. Also there have been found—and this is particularly interesting—fragments of glass and splinters of gold and pieces of ivory, all similar to those dug up at Spata and Mycenæ. On some of the fragments of glass are represented the much talked of Polypi, which led the Director of the German Archaeological Institute, Prof.

Köhler, to conjecture that the people which erected these monuments was a seafaring people. "It must have been a seafaring people," he remarked at a meeting, "which preferred to select the ornaments of its clothing and utensils from the sea,—a people whose eyes daily watched the tossing of the waves, and in childlike fashion observed the strangest creatures of the ocean. Hence we are led to look to the islands, and we find, in fact, the most striking of those ornaments, the polypos,* upon cut stones and vases which come from the islands of the Ægean Sea, and in execution belong to a very early date. Upon a vase from Crete, which in form and style agrees with the Mycenæ vessels, is a large polypos represented, whose long arms also fill the reverse side."

This is now the position of the excavations at Acharnæ. We shall soon see whether the above-mentioned discovery of archaic ornamentation and cups will throw more light on the characteristics of this interesting style of art, and supply more knowledge of the historical data than the analogous excavations at Mycenæ, Spata, the Heraeum, and Nauplia. I must at present confine myself to a bare narrative; still I may mention one thing that may be of interest to the English public. It may be remembered that in 1875 Prof. Mahaffy, in his 'Travels in Greece,' spoke of the miserable condition of the Lion of Chæroneia. He related, what has been believed by other foreigners, that some uneducated Greek—some have asserted that it was the hero of the War of Liberation, Odysseus—blew the lion into the air with gunpowder, supposing that there were treasures concealed under it. This story is untrue. Had the lion really been blown up with powder it would have been at least shattered, and several portions would have been lost. The monument has been weathered by time; the metal clamps holding it together have become loose, and the lion has in this way fallen to pieces. Of course it has tumbled down, but its parts are, it is hoped, all there. Prof. Mahaffy blames the Greeks for not having undertaken to put together this celebrated work of art, which he says it would cost little to do. The matter is not so simple. Chæroneia is far from Athens, and the reconstruction of the monument needs more outlay and the adoption of much more extensive technical apparatus than at first sight seems needed; and yet this restoration has been often talked of, and as long ago as 1858 the Archaeological Society was anxious to carry it out. It was then, however, impossible. Now I am in the pleasant position to be able to announce that the Greek Archaeological Society has determined to re-erect the lion, and that it will shortly begin operations. The lion lies at ten minutes' walk from the present village and was very large. It is said to be of the same dimensions as the well-known lion of Thorwaldsen at Lucerne. The head is admirably preserved, and is declared to be of exquisite workmanship. This lion was erected over the grave of the Boeotians who fell in the celebrated battle in 338 B.C.

SF. P. LAMBRIS.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold, on the 19th inst., the following pictures, from the remarkable collection of the late Mr. A. Barker: A Set of four small Panels, painted with Children, after Boucher, 60*l*. Pictures: Carlo Crivelli, The Crucifixion, 100*l*.; An Altar Piece, 215*l*. Sasso Ferrato, The Madonna, with the Infant Saviour sleeping in her Arms, two Cherubs above, 115*l*. F. Lippi, The Fable of Cupid and Psyche, 126*l*.—the Companion, 115*l*. Fra Filippo Lippi, The Adoration of the Magi, 231*l*. Sandro Botticelli, The Story of Nastagio degli Onesti, 441*l*.; The Marriage of the Fair Daughter of Paolo di Traversero, 294*l*.; Another Illustration, a View near the Sea-Coast, with Horsemen and Figures, 168*l*.—the Companion, 183*l*.; An Illustration to Boccaccio, 157*l*.—the Companion, 136*l*. Raphael, Portrait of a Youth, 162*l*. Francesco Ubertini, Portrait of

* The English reader should remember the extreme beauty of the polypos of the Mediterranean.

a Youth playing a Guitar, 162*l*. Sculpture: An old Italian Bust of a Boy, 115*l*. Bacchus Crowned with Vines, by Nolkenens, 115*l*.

The same auctioneers also sold, on the 24th inst., the following water-colour drawings from the collections of Mr. T. Toller and others. G. Barret, Afternoon, 95*l*. E. Duncan, Seaweed Gathering, Jersey, 67*l*. Copley Fielding, Loch Vennachar, the Trossachs, 131*l*.; Head of Loch Lomond, 276*l*. H. G. Hine, Holywell, near Eastbourne, 56*l*. S. Prout, Tivoli, 73*l*.; The Fish Market, Rome, 126*l*.; Interior of Chartres Cathedral, with Figures, 140*l*. T. M. Richardson, A View in Argyleshire, 64*l*. H. W. Williams, The Acropolis, Athens, 63*l*. J. M. W. Turner, Cologne, 430*l*. P. de Wint, A Harvest Scene, with Lincoln Cathedral in the Distance, 231*l*. W. Bennett, Sherwood Forest, 84*l*. W. Hunt, Rustic Happiness, 78*l*.; Bird's Nest and Apple Blossom, 157*l*. T. S. Cooper, A Landscape, with Cattle, 53*l*. D. Cox, Bettws-y-Coed Church, 56*l*. J. M. W. Turner, Brienne, 73*l*. Dunstaffnage, 82*l*. F. Walker, The Rainbow, 231*l*.; The Governess, 99*l*.; The Music Lesson, 136*l*.; An Algerian Coast Scene, 73*l*. G. Barret, On the Tiber, 64*l*.; A Landscape, with a Temple, and Peasant driving Sheep, Sunset, 77*l*.; On the Thames, 84*l*. E. Duncan, A Coast Scene, with Children, 73*l*. Briton Riviere, Pigs, 157*l*. Copley Fielding, Distant View of Arundel Castle, from the Park looking towards the Coast, Littlehampton, 430*l*.; In Arundel Park, with Cattle and Sheep, 204*l*. L. Alma Tadema, Egyptian Chess Players, 131*l*. Sir J. Gilbert, Guy Fawkes brought before James I., 283*l*. J. M. W. Turner, Liber Studiorum, 220*l*.

Finest Art Society.

THE Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland is going to hold its public meeting this year at Belfast, on the 2nd and 3rd of July, when the Round Tower of Antrim and the remains of archaeological interest at Rathmore Moylinny, Larne, Ballyclare, and other places will be visited. For the sake of those of our readers who may feel desirous of taking part in the excursions, we may mention that the secretaries' addresses are C. D. Purdon, M.B., Wellington Place, Belfast, and W. H. Patterson, M.R.I.A., Strandtown, Belfast.

MANY water-colour drawings and sketches by Turner have been placed in a room devoted to their permanent exhibition at the National Gallery. Cards of admission may be obtained on public days by application in the entrance hall.

AN exhibition of pictures, cartoons, and drawings by Raphael will be held during the months of August and September next at Dresden. Where original works are not obtainable copies will be acceptable, and are likely to be in the majority, few collectors caring to lend their Raphaels.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell on the 7th of July the Guarnacci marbles, the most important of which is the statue of Hercules in repose mentioned in Müller's book (p. 106 of Leitch's translation).

THE King of Greece, on his recent visit to Olympia, in which he was accompanied by his eldest son, expressed a wish that a suitable museum should be built for housing the treasures brought to light by the excavations. On His Majesty's return to Athens a Greek banker, M. A. Syngros, placed 100,000 francs at the King's disposal. This sum is hardly sufficient, but further contributions may be expected. It is proposed to build the museum at Pyrgos, but some would rather see it at Athens.

OUR Naples Correspondent writes:—"An important discovery has been made on the site of the ancient Sybaris. It consists of two 'laminette' of gold with Greek inscriptions upon them. They are now under the examination of the Director of the Excavations throughout Italy, the Senator Fiorelli, and precise details will not

be known after the National great art in Magna my mem tions ma and if I absorb home, M up vast however, and it is been do Sybaris the Cos Taranto capable about it Albanes the site little sam, h Croton, army of Sybaris 4,000 country wealth will be advance

MUSIC (Squads) July 1st. CHORUS, Ball, T. Forte, M. Lassere, G. & Co. Open at

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be known until he has drawn up his report. Hereafter the laminette will be deposited in the National Museum of Naples. That much of great artistic value yet remains to be discovered in Magna Græcia can admit of no doubt. Within my memory great success has attended excavations made on the other side of the Apennines, and if the interest of the archaeologist were less absorbed by Pompeii and other places nearer home, Magna Græcia might be compelled to give up vast treasures. The Government allowance, however, for these works is necessarily limited, and it is honourable to Fiorelli that so much has been done under his direction. A word about Sybaris; it was situated on the river Cocchile—now the Coscile, emptying itself into the Gulf of Taranto—and contained, it is said, 300,000 men capable of bearing arms. The country round about it is now a comparative desert. Spezzano-Albanese, which is built if not on, at least near, the site of the ancient Sybaris, has a population a little over a thousand; Rossiciano, now Rossam, has somewhere over 7,000 souls; whilst Croton, now Cotrone, which once sent out an army of 100,000 men to reinstate the exiles of Sybaris, has only a small population of about 4,000 persons. All that the financial state of the country permits is being done to disinter the wealth of these old Greek colonies, and more will be done as the prosperity of the country advances."

MUSIC

MUSICAL UNION.—HANS VON BÜLOW (LAST TIME this season) will kindly play at the GRAND MATINEE on TUESDAY, July 1st, Beethoven's SONATA in E Minor, Op. 90, Chopin's BÉRCHEUSE, and Schubert's VALETTEN. NOTE in a list from 'Le Figaro' to be seen at Three o'clock with Hummel's SEPTET. Piano-forte, MADAME MONTIGNY-RÉMAURY. SOLOS by Papini and Lasserre, and to end with Beethoven's SEPTET. Tickets, Half-a-crown each, to all parts of the Hall (unreserved); to be had of Lucas & Co., Olivier, and Austin. Visitors can pay at the Hall. Doors to open at Half-past Two.—Director, Prof. Ella, Victoria Square.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

SINCE the deaths of Grisi and of Tietjens the search for an artist able to sustain the chief characters in grand operas, that is to say, to perform Semiramide, Norma, Lucrezia Borgia, Leonora-Fideho, Donna Anna, Reiza ('Oberon'), Agathe ('Der Freischütz'), &c., has been fruitless, for only second-rate or third-rate singers have been found. At Covent Garden the latest trials have been with two Leonoras—one French, in the 'Favorita,' the other Scandinavian, in the 'Trovatore.' Both essays were, if the plain truth be told, failures. Mdlle. Bloch, at the Grand Opéra in Paris, was not a *prima donna assoluta*, her position was that of an *altera prima donna*, and it is only as Fides in the 'Propète' that she has taken really high ground, and this ought to have been her first, and not her second, part at the Royal Italian Opera, for she made by her acting and singing a marked impression in Meyerbeer's opera. Mdlle. Pyk, on the other hand, has an imposing stage presence, a fine voice, and a good method, for she has studied in Paris under Madame Viardot, but from nervousness she had no command over her organ in the 'Trovatore,' so far as singing in tune is concerned. M. Massenet's grand spectacular opera 'Il Re di Lahore' is announced for the first representation this evening (Saturday), with Mdlle. Pasqua and Turolla, M. Lassalle, Signori Capponi, Silvestri, and Gayarré in the cast.

SIGNOR VERDI'S 'AIDA.'

SIGNOR VERDI'S four-act opera 'Aida,' libretto by Ghislanzoni, was expressly composed for the Khedive of Egypt. On the *mise en scène* of 'Aida' at Cairo a fabulous sum was expended. Signor Bottesini, the famous double-bass player, was musical director and conductor; the cast comprised Signora A. Pozzoni in the title part; Signor E. Grossi (who is no more), Amneris; the late Mongini, the tenor, Radamès; Signor Stetter, Amnaron; Signor Medini, Ramfis; Signor Tommaso Costa, Il Re. At the Scala, in Milan, Madame Stolz, Madame Waldmann,

Signori Fancelli, Pandolfini, &c., sustained the chief characters. When 'Aida' was brought out in Paris, in April, 1876, Signor Masini was the tenor, and this artist, with Mesdames Stolz and Waldmann, created a great sensation in Vienna. 'Aida' did not reach London before June, 1876, when the late Mr. Gye obtained the exclusive right of representation for three years; Madame Adelina Patti, Signori Nicolini and Graziani were in the cast, but the artists who were selected for Amneris and the other secondary parts were most indifferent. Madame Patti has, of course, maintained Aida in her *répertoire*, although it is not her finest assumption. Signor Campanini having purchased from Verdi's publisher the privilege of performing 'Aida,' it is to the Italian tenor that the subscribers to the Haymarket opera-house are indebted for its production, and in the stage mounting no outlay has been spared by Mr. Mapleson. Indeed, as a spectacle, it is far superior, in archaeological accuracy, in scenic beauty, and in brilliant costumes, to any previous *mise en scène* in this country of 'Aida.' The scenic artist, Signor Magnani, and the designer of the costumes, Signor Zamperoni, have achieved an artistic triumph, and the various sets, such as the Hall of Memphis, with the temples, Pyramids, &c., in the distance, the interior of the Temple of Vulcan, the entrance gate to the city of Thebes, the banks of the Nile, and the double stage scene of the first act, are most striking. As regards Signor Verdi's score, which has now the advantage of highly effective choral singing and of a magnificent orchestral execution, but certainly not of a strong cast, the opinions expressed in the notice of 'Aida' which appeared in the *Athenæum* (ante, No. 2540, July 1st, 1876) have not been modified. In 'Aida' the composer is more German than even in 'Don Carlos' and in 'La Forza'; it is a work of the school of Meyerbeer, for 'Aida' was suggested by the 'Africaine.' Aida and Amneris quarrel about Radamès, just as Selika and Inez contend for Vasco da Gama. Both librettos had a French origin, for M. Leconte de Lisle, the author of 'Les Erinnyes,' supplied Signor Ghislanzoni with the poem of 'Aida,' the *scenario* of which was supplied by the learned antiquary Mariette-Bey. In the nineteen numbers of the four acts of music there is not a piece which can approach in beauty and in permanent attraction the solos and concerted pieces to be found in the composer's previous operas. The strength of the score of 'Aida' lies in some imposing *ensembles*, and in the orchestration, albeit it is somewhat over intricate at times; the prelude, the dance music, the march of the *finale* of the second act, and the two duets in the last act are the prominent pieces. The solos are a series of reminiscences of Signor Verdi's former productions, the themes paraphrased more or less. The second act is the most telling. The principals at Her Majesty's Theatre have not been well selected. The American *prima donna*, Miss Kellogg, has had long experience of 'Aida' in her own country—too long, in fact, for time has affected the freshness and beauty of the soprano voice that was admired some seasons since at Drury Lane, but her acting is excellent. Madame Trebelli, in the mezzo-soprano part of Amneris, both vocally and dramatically, deserved the honours of the evening. Signor Campanini acted fairly, but his singing lacked refinement and charm. He seems to have lost the use of a judicious piano, and has adopted the *criard* style. It is to be regretted that Signor Masini, whose Radamès in Italy, France, and Germany has been so popular, failed to fulfil his engagement here, but the tenor part could not be allotted to him, Signor Campanini claiming it, even to the exclusion of Signor Fancelli, for whom the music is better adapted. Signor Foli sang steadily as the High Priest, but the representatives of the baritone Amnaron and of the bass Il Re were most inadequate. Sir Michael Costa, by his self-possession and promptitude, by a nice observance of the composer's colouring in the score, ensured a superb *ensemble*, but he had some difficulty to resist the demonstrative demands for

repeats which came from the upper regions of the theatre.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

PROF. ELLA, in his analytical programme of the sixth Matinée of the Musical Union, makes the following announcement: "With increased age and failing sight, I am anxious to escape the further anxiety and correspondence (above one thousand letters every season) involved in the direction of the Musical Union. Whether to give a farewell concert, or a farewell series of subscription matinees in 1880—the thirty-sixth season—will be a matter for serious consideration during the autumn, and due notice shall be given which course will be adopted." This statement of the director has caused a strong feeling of regret amongst the subscribers, not only on personal grounds, but also from a fear that with the retirement of Prof. Ella the Musical Union will cease to exist; for where can a successor in the direction be found who possesses the special qualifications which have secured for the Musical Union a success acknowledged by all lovers of art in its highest form at home and abroad? Next Tuesday (July 1st) will be the close of the present season at the director's special matinee, when, according to custom, the Septets of Beethoven and of Hummel will be played by first-rate executants. Madame Montigny-Rémaury and Dr. Von Bülow pianists, Signor Papini the Italian violinist, M. Lasserre the French violoncellist, with MM. Wiener and Holländer, &c., will co-operate. Last Tuesday's scheme comprised Schumann's Piano-forte and String Quartet in E flat, Op. 47; Mendelssohn's String Quartet in E minor, Op. 44; the Reverie and Scherzando by the Belgian violinist M. Marsick, who was *chef d'attaque* at this concert; and Herr Rubinstein's Sonata in D, Op. 18, for pianoforte and violoncello (Madame Montigny-Rémaury and M. Lasserre). The lady for her solos selected the transcription of Bach's Gavotte in E minor, by M. Saint-Saëns; Chopin's Mazurka, Op. 50; and Adler's Scène de Bal. As usual the performances were excellent, owing to the careful rehearsals.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

THE fifth and final New Philharmonic Concert in St. James's Hall, on the 21st inst., was a disappointment for the subscribers and general public. A printed apology for the absence of Dr. Von Bülow owing to indisposition was issued. This announcement was the more vexatious as the Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra in B flat minor, Op. 23, by the Russian composer Herr Peter von Tschaiakowsky, who dedicated the work to Dr. Von Bülow, had to be omitted, besides Weber's popular Concertstück, Op. 79, which was to have been played by the German pianist. Madame Montigny-Rémaury, the Parisian pianist, came to the rescue of Mr. Ganz, the Director, and the lady performed Schumann's A minor Concerto without a flaw. Her mechanism was as steady and sure as if she had duly rehearsed with the band. Another compensation for Dr. Von Bülow's absence was the first appearance of the young Viennese violinist, Fräulein Bertha Haft, who executed a Barcarolle by Spohr and a 'Rondo des Lutins' by Signor Bazzini (accompanied by Mr. Ganz) with such skill and certainty of intonation that it was very natural that the gratified audience should recall her thrice to the orchestral platform. The promised pieces of the programme, Spohr's symphony, 'Die Weihe der Töne,' properly translated as the 'Dedication of Sound,' and not its 'Power' or 'Consecration,' Herr Wagner's 'Tannhäuser' overture, and Beethoven's 'Leonora,' No. 3, in C, were executed with precision. Herr Anton Schott, the German tenor, sang airs from Mozart's 'Zauberflöte' and Weber's 'Euryanthe,' besides three Lieder by Schubert and Jensen. Herr Schott forced his voice too much, and his intonation was not always correct; he is evidently a robust stage singer, who requires strong situations and very full accompaniments to display his power

adequately. At the close of the scheme the director and conductor was called for and much cheered, for in his dual capacity he has shown tact, taste, and judgment, and the New Philharmonic Concerts have gained a reputation this season owing to having a single director, fully capable of steering steadily, and thus avoiding shoals and breakers. Mr. Ganz announces that the five Saturday Afternoon Orchestral Concerts for 1880 will be commenced April 17th and end June 12th, being the twenty-ninth New Philharmonic season.

DR. VON BÜLOW'S RECITAL.

THAT a varied programme is more attractive than one confined to the works of a single composer was strikingly shown in St. James's Hall last Monday afternoon, by the very large attendance at the second and last recital of Dr. Von Bülow. He never played more finely. He gave the 'Fantaisie Chromatique et Fugue' of J. S. Bach in a stately style; he performed the fanciful and fantastic Op. 26 of Schumann with striking precision. The dexterity of his left hand was shown in Herr Rheinberger's Three Sketches, Op. 113; he attacked a Turkish 'Rhapsody Islameh,' by Balakireff, with vigour; and, finally, he showed marvellous skill in Chopin's Allegro de Concert, Op. 46. The enthusiastic applause of professors—the pianists especially—and of amateurs after each display sufficiently proved the continued popularity of the eminent artist, who, after a tour in the provinces, will resume his duties at the Opera-house in Hanover. Herr Anton Schott sang the tenor airs from Gluck's 'Iphigénie en Aulide' and from Mozart's 'Seraglio,' besides Lieder by Mendelssohn and Schumann; he was recalled after each song, but both pianist and vocalist resisted all redemands during the concert. If the Hanover troupe, now one of the best operative companies in Germany, could be imported to show how the masterpieces of the German composers ought to be executed, it would be an advantage for art and for works which are now so cruelly maltreated here, and, in some cases, massacred, the lyric dramas of Weber, Herr Wagner, &c., more particularly.

CONCERTS.

OWING to the death of Prince Louis Napoleon, the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to the Crystal Palace has been postponed until this day (June 28th), but no change was made in the festival programme of the 21st inst.; the solo singers were Madame Cepeda, Mdle. Schou, and Signor Sylva (Royal Italian Opera), Madame Patey, and Herr Henschel. Besides the ordinary orchestra, there were the military bands of the 1st Life Guards, the Grenadiers, and the Scots combined in the performance of Handel's "Dead March" in "Saul." The Handel Festival Choir contingent of the Sacred Harmonic Society (2,000 voices) sang choral pieces, and were encored in Bishop's glee, "Sleep, gentle lady."

The principal pieces at the third of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir Concerts were S. Wesley's motet for double choir, "In exitu Israel," ancient madrigals by Wilbye, J. Benet, and Morley, modern part-songs, by Messrs. J. G. Calcott, Gaul, Pearsall, H. Leslie, W. Macfarren, &c.; the solo singers were Miss M. Davies, Madame Patey, Messrs. Maas, M'Guckin, and Santley. The final concert will take place on the 7th of July, by special desire of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The compositions by Herr Xaver Scharwenka, introduced by the Polish pianist at his Chamber Concert in St. James's Hall, were a Pianoforte and String Quartet in F major, Op. 37, a Trio, Op. 45, in a minor, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, and an Adagio Religioso for violoncello. In all these works he clearly proved himself a thoughtful musician, who is master of the workmanship of art, but the general tone is that of the advanced German school in place of the clear, sequential, and logical writing of the old masters; ideas and imagery are wanting for the ear to recognize and remember. No doubt mystical music

is masterly and subtle, and the powers of men are taxed to ascertain the why and the wherefore, but some bars of melodious *cantabile* are more welcome than any amount of scientific complexity. As a pianist, Herr Scharwenka displayed infinite ability and charm in the interpretation of three pieces by his countryman, Chopin (Deux Mazourkas, Valse, Op. 42, and Fantasia, Op. 49, in F minor), whilst in the brilliant Polonaise in E major, by the Hungarian composer, Dr. Liszt, he proved that no difficulties dismay him. He had as able colleagues Herren Franke, Heimendahl, and Van Biene.

Amongst the miscellaneous concerts have been those of Messrs. Ludwig and Daubert, on the 19th inst., in the Royal Academy concert-room, with the aid of Miss Zimmermann (pianist), Messrs. A. Gibson and Zerbin (strings), and Mrs. Osgood (vocalist); of Herr B. Holländer, violinist, on the 19th inst., at 10, Westbourne Street, the house of Mr. and Mrs. A. Levy, with the co-operation of Madame Montigny-Rémaury (pianist) and M. Lasserre (violinist), Miss José Sherrington, Fräulein Friedländer, and Mr. F. King (vocalists); of Señor Carrion, the Spanish tenor, on the 19th inst., at the house of Major Wallace Carpenter; of Signor S. Scuderi, an expert violinist and able composer, in the Langham Hall, on the 20th inst.; of Miss Lizzie Mulholland, a vocalist who is gaining ground, at Major Wallace Carpenter's house in Ashley Place, on the 21st inst., with the co-operation of Madame Dolaro, the Misses Purdy and M. Irving, Messrs. M'Guckin, Thorndike, T. Marziales, Signor Tosti (vocalists), Miss Bessie Richards (piano), and M. Ovide Musin (violinello); of the students of the National Training School for Music, Mr. A. Sullivan Principal, in St. James's Hall, on the 23rd inst.; of Miss Marion Beard, harpist, assisted by Herr Oberthür, by the pianists Misses L. Albrecht and A. Sanders, Herr Ludwig (violin), Herr Carl Weber (viola), and M. Albert (violinello), the vocalists Madame Liebhart, Mrs. Osgood, Miss A. Fairman, Signori Urio and Vergara, at 108, Lancaster Gate, on the 23rd inst., by permission of Mr. J. D. Allcroft, M.P., and Mrs. Allcroft; of Madame Sydney Pratten, the guitarist, at Mrs. De La Rue's residence at York Terrace, on the 23rd inst.; of Herr Leopold, pianist, in the Steinway Hall, on the 23rd inst.; of Mrs. Bucknall-Eyre, pianist, on the 24th inst., at the Royal Academy of Music; of Miss Bessie Richards, the classical pianist, at 25, Norfolk Square, on the 24th inst., by permission of Mrs. James Emslie, assisted by Herr Kummer (violin), Herr Franz Neruda (violinello), Mdle. Dariali, and Mr. Shakespeare (vocalists); of the afternoon concert at Devonshire House, by permission of his Grace, on the 24th inst., under the direction of Madame Sainton-Dolby, in aid of the Homes and Orphanage for young English Women and Children, founded in Paris by Miss Leigh, with the professional assistance of Mesdames E. Wynne, M. Cummings, Morelle, the Misses Damian, A. Vernon, and Wills, Messrs. M'Guckin, F. Leigh, and Thorndike, M. Sainton (violin), Miss L. Albrecht (piano), Mr. Lazarus (clarinet); the amateur concert, given, by permission of the Duke of Westminster, at Grosvenor House, on the 24th inst., in aid of the funds required for the establishment of a Working Men's Club in Soho; of Miss Kate Rae, the pianist, at the Steinway Hall, on the 24th inst.; and of Madame Mary Cummings, the contralto, in the Steinway Hall, on the 25th inst., aided by M. Sainton (violin), M. Logé and Mr. Lindsay Sloper (pianists).

Musical Gossip.

THE works selected for performance in the Cathedral at Hereford at the Three Choir Festival on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of next September, are Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' 'Hear my Prayer,' and 'Ninety-fifth Psalm'; Handel's 'Messiah,' his Coronation anthem, 'Zadok the Priest,' and the overture to 'Esther'; Purcell's Te Deum in D; Bach's Christmas oratorio (parts one and two); Spohr's 'Eighty-fourth Psalm'; an

excerpt from Mozart's Litany in B flat, Haydn's 'Imperial' Mass, Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,' and Mr. Sullivan's 'Light of the World.' At the two evening concerts in the Shire Hall on the 9th and 11th of September, symphonies by Beethoven and by Mendelssohn (Scotch), and overtures by Weber, &c., will be executed. The conductor will be Mr. Langdon Colborne, Mus. Bac., the organist of Hereford Cathedral; Mr. Done, of Worcester Cathedral, will preside at the organ, and Mr. Lloyd, of Gloucester Cathedral, will be the pianoforte accompanist. Mr. Sullivan will conduct his own oratorio and the evening concert of the 9th of September. The leading solo singers will be Miss Anna Williams, Mdle. de Fonblanque, Miss Thursby, and Madame Albani (Mrs. Ernest Gye), sopranos; Madame Enriquez and Madame Patey, contraltos; Messrs. Cummings and M'Guckin, tenors; and Messrs. Santley and Thurlay Beale, basses. A chamber evening concert in the Shire Hall will end the festival on the 12th of September. The hon. sec. of the festival is Mr. Berkeley L. S. Stanhope. Mr. H. Weist Hill will be the leader of the band, the players of which will be leading London artists.

In recognition of the services rendered by Mr. Done, the organist of Worcester Cathedral, in resuscitating the Three Choir Festivals when apparently doomed, a very handsome and substantial testimonial has been presented to him by Earl Beauchamp, on his own behalf and that of two hundred and forty subscribers, many members of the London musical profession contributing.

THE eighth and final concert this season of the Philharmonic Society will take place next Wednesday evening, July 2nd; M. Saint-Saëns will play a pianoforte concerto and a fugue on the organ. The second concert of the Gluck Society will be given next Monday. Miss H. Hopekirk, the Scotch pianist, will have an evening concert on the 4th of July. Mr. John Farmer's oratorio for children, 'Christ and His Soldiers,' will be performed next Saturday afternoon, July 5th. M. Saint-Saëns will give a pianoforte recital on the 3rd of July. Herr Niedzielski, the violinist, will have an evening concert on the 2nd of July. Madame Kate Roberts will have a pianoforte recital on the 1st of July.

M. VAUCORBEIL's engagements for his future direction of the Paris Grand Opéra are for the present Madame Krauss, Mdle. Heilbron; M. Lassalle and Maurel, baritones. Mdle. Heilbron and Madame Krauss will have the two leading soprano parts in M. Gounod's new opera, 'Le Tribut de Zamora,' and the former artist is to appear as Ophelia in 'Hamlet,' Marguerite in 'Faust,' and Zerlina in 'Don Giovanni.' M. Vaucorbeil is negotiating for a tenor and a soprano for the new opera, 'Françoise de Rimini,' by M. Ambroise Thomas.

THE Brothers Corti are the new lessees for six years of the Scala at Milan. In order to sustain the San Carlo at Naples, a grant of 8,000l. has been made.

HERR MAX STRAKOSCH has engaged for his tour of Italian opera in America, from the 6th of October next at New York, and at San Francisco the end of May, 1880, Signora Singer, of Italy, who played Aida at the Italian opera-house in Paris; a Russian tenor, M. Petrovich, who has sung at Genoa and at Bologna in M. Massenet's 'Roi de Lahore,' Signor Storti (baritone), and M. Castelmarty, the French basso, who created the part of Mefistofele in Signor Boito's opera with that title, the production of which this season was promised in Mr. Mapleson's prospectus at Her Majesty's Theatre.

MADAME GERSTER-GARDINI has sent a donation of twenty pounds in aid of the funds of the Great Northern Hospital, as the artist was unable to appear at the benefit concert on behalf of the institution last Wednesday afternoon at Her Majesty's Theatre, and from the same cause did not perform Dinorah last Monday night, as was announced, but Meyerbeer's work will be given next Monday, with M. Roudil for the first time

Haydn's later,' and at the two the 9th and 10th of July. The French baritone's third part will be the Mephistopheles in 'Faust' on the 2nd of July. Madame Marie Roze, after her Californian tour, is announced to appear in Mozart's 'Flauto Magico' on the 4th of July.

SIGNOR VANNUCINI, who was once the conductor at the Pergola opera-house, Florence, is now in London. He will give a Matinée at the Beethoven Rooms, Harley Street, on Monday next, June 30th, at three o'clock. Madame Edith Wynne will sing; Signor Tito Mattei and Mr. John Thomas will play on the pianoforte and the harp respectively.

DRAMA

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, MR. HENRY IRVING.
MONDAY, June 30th 1. 'CHARLES I.', at 8.30. Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
TUESDAY, July 1st 1. 'HAMLET', at 7.30. Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
WEDNESDAY, July 2nd, 'HAMLET', at 7.30. Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
THURSDAY, July 3rd, 'LADY OF LYONS', at 8.30. Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
FRIDAY, July 4th 1. 'The LYONS MAIL', at 8.15. Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
SATURDAY, July 5th 1. 'The LYONS MAIL', at 8.15. Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.
SATURDAY MORNING, July 5th, at 2.30, 'CHARLES I.' Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.—Box Office open 10 till 5, where full Casts of the Plays can be obtained, and Seats booked for all parts of the house, except Pit and Gallery.

THE WEEK.

GAIETY (Performances of the Comédie Française).—'Il ne faut jurer de rien' and 'On ne Badine pas avec l'Amour.' By Alfred de Musset. 'Le Jeu de l'Amour et du Hasard.' By Marivaux. 'Gringoire.' By T. de Banville. 'Mdlle. de la Seiglière.' By Jules Sandeau. 'Les Fourchambault.' By Émile Augier.

If the most popular portion of the *répertoire* of the Comédie Française is found in the drama of M. Victor Hugo, that of Alfred de Musset comes in general estimation immediately behind it. More interest indeed, of a kind, attaches to the performance of 'Les Caprices de Marianne' or 'On ne Badine pas avec l'Amour' than to that of 'Hernani' or 'Ruy Blas.' Translations of the plays of M. Hugo are not unknown, and one or two of them have attained considerable popularity upon the stage. The comedies or the proverbs of Musset meanwhile defy the translator, and their representation calls for a class of acting of which our stage knows nothing. Not easy is it, indeed, to see, after the retirement of M. Delaunay, whenever that event may take place, how these works are to remain on the stage. M. Delaunay is the ideal of Valentin and Perdican, parts in which no other actor has shown a capacity to approach him. It will be a great misfortune if the works of Musset, which have a *cachet* as distinct as that of M. Hugo, or indeed of Shakspeare, are driven from the stage for the want of interpreters. The performance of 'Il ne faut jurer de rien' is noteworthy for the excellent performances of M. Delaunay as Valentin and Mdlle. Madeleine Brohan as La Baronne, and for the complete failure of M. Got as L'Abbé. When, eight years ago, M. Got played L'Abbé, it was one of the best parts in his *répertoire*. It was difficult to estimate too highly the powers of an actor who filled up with art so consummate a character the mere outline of which was presented. Unfortunately the great actor is sometimes as vain as the small. Because he made much of a part M. Got seeks to make more, the result being that he completely overbalances himself, and that the performance is poor, and as an attempted interpretation contemptible. A village *curé* is often, doubtless, ridiculous enough. An *abbé*, however, who plays piquet with *la baronne*, even though he may undertake parish work and have appointments with the sacristan and the beadle, is not in the habit of wearing a preposterous hat

and running about like a madman. Strange indeed is it to see a man like M. Got, whose place is at the very top of his profession, fall into an error which springs ordinarily from the ill-regulated vanity and ambition of youth. M. Got's very eminence is, however, a reason why an exhibition like this should incur gravest condemnation. As La Baronne Mdlle. Madeleine Brohan is perfect. Her dignity and repose of style are wholly suited to the part. M. Delaunay meanwhile, as Valentin, displays to highest advantage the animal spirits and conceit which are the foundation of the character, and steers entirely clear of the vulgarity to which a less delicate interpretation would lead. M. Thiron is a good Vanbuck and Mdlle. Reichemberg an agreeable Cécile.

As 'Barberine' is not in the actual *répertoire* of the Comédie Française, and as 'Le Chandelier' is, for obvious reasons, not likely to be given in England, the more dramatic works of Musset are exhausted, so far as the English stage is concerned, with the production of 'On ne Badine pas avec l'Amour.'

This favourite play is perhaps the most characteristic of Musset's dramas. In none other are tenderness and passion so strangely blended with mockery, in none other is the full value shown of a method which united an intensity almost Shakspearean to a heat of imaginative expression suggestive of Byron, and a serious and cynical humour the direct bequest of Heine. In the outset the play is as much a pastoral as the 'Aminta,' the 'Fidalmi,' the 'Pastor Fido,' or any of the dramatic idylls of the Italians. The end of all is death, however, and the motto of the play might be taken from Shakspeare,—

Golden lads and girls all must
As chimney-sweepers come to dust.

A difficult task is accomplished in presenting a piece of this kind in a manner that shall produce no feeling of disenchantment. More than this is done in the present instance. M. Delaunay is the Perdican of the play, and his petulant wooing of Rosette is perfect; Mdlle. Croizette is a conceivable Camille; and Mdlle. Reichemberg is an agreeable Rosette. It is, however, strange to say, in the minor characters that the triumph over difficulties is most remarkable. Nothing can well be better than the presentation by M. Truffier of the Chœur des Jeunes Gens, or that by M. Richard of the Chœur des Vieillards. The two pedants and gourmands, Bridaine and Blasius, were fairly presented, and the Baron of M. Thiron and the Dame Pluche of Madame Jouassain were excellent. A more attractive performance is not often seen on the stage.

'Le Jeu de l'Amour et du Hasard' of Marivaux proved one of the brightest and most attractive performances yet given. The Pasquin (Arlequin in the original) of M. Coquelin is an absolutely unsurpassable performance, and the Lisette of Mdlle. Samary is full of brightness and animation. M. Barré as Orgon, M. Prudhon as Dorante, M. Boucher as Mario, and Mdlle. Broisat as Silvia made up a cast which left nothing to desire. The action of this piece is more interesting than that of 'She Stoops to Conquer,' with which it is natural to compare it, since the episode of the stolen casket, taken by Goldsmith from Almazan, distracts the attention, which in 'Le Jeu de l'Amour et du Hasard' is entirely fixed on the romantic portion of the story.

Marivaux's comedy was produced at the Théâtre des Italiens in 1730, while that of Goldsmith did not appear at Covent Garden till forty-three years later.

In the 'Gringoire' of M. Théodore de Banville, a graceful dramatic sketch, which was given on the same night as 'On ne Badine pas avec l'Amour,' and had no need to blush at the association, M. Coquelin showed as Gringoire, the *balladin* whom, by an anachronism, M. Hugo introduced into 'Notre Dame de Paris,' the tender and emotional side of his genius. M. Maubant makes up as a rather substantial Louis XI., and M. Sylvain is a sinister Olivier le Daim. The trifle obtained an enthusiastic reception, the recitation of the "Ballade des Pendus" and that of the "Ballade des Pauvres Gens" eliciting loud and well-deserved applause.

'Mdlle. de la Seiglière' is an excellent and a thoroughly characteristic work of M. Jules Sandeau. With this version of one of his own novels M. Sandeau made his *début* as a dramatist, and it has now for close on thirty years retained its place as a masterpiece. Its success is attributable in part to the thoroughly sympathetic nature of the plot, in part to the admirable picture it supplies of an old aristocrat "fallen on evil times." The Marquis de la Seiglière is one of the finest types of modern fiction. The revolution has passed over France with no other result than sending him to spend a quarter of a century in exile in Germany. The emperor is M. de Buonaparte, and a *huissier* of the Court, or even an *avocat*, is a being who is to be frightened out of his house by the threat of having his ears cut off. He is, indeed, a *grand seigneur* of the time of Louis XVI., and has yielded no single right that has belonged to his ancestors. The spectacle of a man like this in open conflict with Napoleonic ideas has extreme interest, and as the psychology of the play is backed up by a genuine love interest, the result is good. M. Thiron is scarcely strong enough for a character like the Marquis, and presents the comic aspect of his physiognomy rather than the more dignified. M. Coquelin gives a capital picture of the *avocat* Courtounelles, Mdlle. Madeleine Brohan is admirable in all respects as La Baronne, and Mdlle. Broisat as the heroine displays grace and emotional power.

In spite of the admirable performance by Madame Favart of the part of Madame Bernard and M. Coquelin's humour as Léopold, the performance of 'Les Fourchambault' was not specially noteworthy. M. Got's get-up as Bernard is fine, and M. Barré as Fourchambault and Madame Provost Ponsin as Madame Fourchambault are satisfactory. The interpretation of 'The Crisis,' Mr. Albery's version of the play, had points which would compare favourably with that now given.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE revival of Halliday's spectacular drama of 'Amy Robsart,' a version of Scott's 'Kenilworth,' gives Miss Neilson an opportunity of reappearing as the heroine, a part in which her fine gifts are seen to advantage. Mr. Hermann Vezin shows admirably the sinister aspects of Varney, and Mr. H. Neville is Leicester. The general interpretation was good.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS gave a recitation on Saturday last at the Olympic. Her style has not improved during her absence, as her effective elocu-

tion is marred by restlessness of movement. The previous performance consisted of a revival of 'The Republican Marriage,' with Mr. Neville and Miss Marion Terry in their original rôles.

'HOME FOR HOME' is the title of a comediotta by Mr. R. Lee, which has been accepted by Messrs. James and Thorne, and will be produced at the Vaudeville.

A VERSION of Mr. Wood's constantly adapted novel of 'East Lynne' was produced on Monday at the Olympic, Miss Heath appearing as Lady Isabel Carlyle and Madame Vine, a double rôle in which she has acquired reputation. Mr. H. Sinclair was Archibald Carlyle, and Mr. J. H. Barnes Capt. Levison.

'LES PETITS OISEAUX' of MM. Labiche and Delcours has been revived at the Vaudeville, with M. Parade in his original part of François. MM. Delannoy and Dieudonné and Mdlle. Jeanne Goby play other parts. A new lever de rideau of no special originality, entitled 'Une Femme qui s'en va,' has also been produced.

The chief features in the revival at the Porte Saint Martin of 'Les Mystères de Paris' are the performance by M. Taillade of the Notary, created by Frédéric Lemaître, and that of Madame Angèle Moreau as Fleur de Murie.

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